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The Bollwinkle Seed Company, Ltd.

1911



Phil W. Jones
Garden Guide

521-525 DUMAINE ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

How To Order Your Garden Seed



Cash—Must accompany all orders from unknown correspondents or satisfactory references required.

No Seed—Sent C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount of purchase is sent with order.

In Remitting—Send Money Orders, Draft or Check on New Orleans or New York, and stamps or currency by registered letter. Please don't send any personal checks.

In Ordering—Be sure that your name, address and order are plainly written, so as to avoid errors.

Should an error occur, please notify us at once, and we will take pleasure in making corrections.

Don't Fail—To give your postoffice address, and if seeds are to go by express, give name of nearest express office; if by freight, your railroad station, or, by boat, your landing.

Seeds by Mail—We do a large mail order business and are prepared to fill all orders promptly and correctly, the day they are received, in nearly all cases.

Prices—In comparing our mailing prices you must bear in mind that we prepay the postage on all garden seed by the ounce, pound and one-fourth pound, and on Peas, Beans and Corn by the pint and quart.

If seeds are ordered to go forward by express or freight, deduct 10c. a pound on garden seed and 15c. a quart on beans, peas and corn.

MARKET-GARDENERS, FARMERS' CLUBS AND INSTITUTES

Wanting to purchase seeds in unusually large quantities should write for special prices. Although we have made prices very low in this Catalogue, yet when a number of pounds or bushels are wanted we can frequently supply at a lower price than by the single pound or bushel. In writing, give us a list of quantities and varieties required, and we will return list promptly with our Lowest Cash Price for the lot.



TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS



Again we have the pleasure of greeting our many customers through the medium of our annual catalog, which we have endeavored to improve over all past issues. It may be needless for us to tell our many permanent customers of the quality of our Seeds, Plants and Bulbs; but to those who receive this catalog, and who have never used our goods, we ask a trial order.

We will catalogue only standard and such other varieties of vegetable seeds as have been thoroughly tested by us and have proven particularly adapted to the climate and conditions of the great South and Southwest; other varieties that have proven of little value in this section will not be listed.

The numerous letters we have received from customers pleased with the results of their seeds is evidence that our efforts to secure good seeds and up-to-date varieties are meeting with marked success.

That our zeal to advise the amateur grower and the new colonist what to plant, when to plant and how to plant, has been of great benefit, is proved by many who have written to us of their success with our seeds and our advice.

Nowhere in the world is there such necessity for competent, intelligent seedsmen as in the great Southern country, because of the diversity of climate, of soil, and of local conditions.

TO THE BEGINNER.—We request that beginners and new-comers consult us either by letter or in person when additional information and advice is wanted other than is contained in these pages. Always give your local conditions of soil and climate, and whether a market gardener or amateur. All inquiries will command prompt attention.

SEEDS WE OFFER.—As to the seeds we offer, we assure you that the utmost care is exercised to secure only reliable and true to name seed. We have devoted much time and attention to learning the varieties of garden and field crops suited to each locality. This information will often be found of great service to intending planters.

We do our part faithfully, and we will help you do yours, if you will let us help you select the varieties suited to your soil, climate, time and purpose. Then it is up to you to do good gardening, plant the seed properly, care for the young plants, cultivate, and keep out all weeds, and do not blame the seed if after it is properly planted, a rain comes along, soaks the ground, and the sun bakes it so the seed cannot grow, or if the plants start nicely and suddenly become dwarfed by too great heat, cold, drought, or poor soil. We will do our part to have seeds pure and reliable, but owing to the many conditions that go to prevent success, the Bollwinkle Seed Co., Ltd., will not give any warranty, express or implied.

Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and soliciting a continuance of your good will, we remain

Yours very respectfully,

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO., LTD.

January 1, 1911.



Largest and Best Ever Offered Vegetables and Flowers

We offer these ready-made gardens at very close figure. We can only afford to do this by putting them up in large quantities for shipment. Therefore, we can make no changes, substitutions or alterations. All our seeds are choice and fresh. Packets well filled, same as regular stock. The collections are just what you need for a garden. Saves a busy person time in making a selection. **SAVE MONEY AND TIME BY GETTING THE BEST.**

Big 50 Cent Collection of Vegetable Seeds.

17 PACKETS 50 CENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Packet Cashaw Pumpkin. | 1 Packet Red Bermuda Onion. |
| 1 Packet Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. | 1 Packet Plain-Leaved Parsley. |
| 1 Packet Early Eclipse Beet. | 1 Packet Large Curled Mustard. |
| 1 Packet Half Long Danvers Carrot. | 1 Packet French Market Okra. |
| 1 Packet Imp. Long Green Cucumber. | 1 Packet Extra Early Long Scarlet Radish. |
| 1 Packet True Georgia Collard. | 1 Packet Early White Bush Squash. |
| 1 Packet Big Boston Lettuce. | 1 Packet New Stone Tomato. |
| 1 Packet New Orleans Market Canteloupe. | 1 Packet Purple Top Globe Turnip. |
| 1 Packet Kleckley Sweet Watermelon. | |

**FOR 50 CENTS WE WILL SEND THE ABOVE 17 PACKETS OF SEED
BY MAIL, POSTPAID.**

Big 50 Cent Collection of Flower Seeds.

**FOR 50 CENTS WE WILL MAIL ONE FULL-SIZED PACKET EACH OF THE
FOLLOWING:**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Alussum, Sweet , beautiful white flower of delicious fragrance. | 8. Petunia, Good Mixed , fine for bedding. |
| 2. Balsam, Double, Mixed , favorite garden flower. | 9. Poppy, Double , well adapted for shrubbery. |
| 3. Cockscomb, Dwarf, Mixed , beautiful free blooming annual. | 10. Sweet William, Single Mixed , great variety of colors. |
| 4. Adonis Aestivalis , early blooming, crimson. | 11. Chrysanthemum, Annual Sorts , mixed. |
| 5. Marigold, French Double Dwarf Mixed , various markings. | 12. Verbena, Fine Mixed , beautiful, dazzling self-colors. |
| 6. Nasturtiums, Dwarf Mixed , fine for table decorations. | 13. Zinnia, Tall Double Mixed , showy and free flowering. |
| 7. Phlox Drummondii Mixed , splendid mass of colors. | 14. Ageratum Mexicanum , for bedding and edging; blue. |
| | 15. Sweet Peas, Eckford's Hybrids Mixed , very popular for bunching. |

THE ABOVE 15 PACKETS FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.

At regular Catalogue prices, these 15 packets would cost 75c.

For 25 Cents we will mail Numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 13.

At these greatly reduced prices we cannot allow any alterations in any of the above collections.

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO., LTD., gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness of seed, bulbs, roots or trees sold by them, or any other matter pertaining to same, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds, bulbs, roots or trees on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the purchase price of same will be refunded.

REFERENCE TABLES.

Table Showing Quantities of Seed Usually Sown Upon an Acre.

Alfalfa (60 lbs. per bu.).....	20 to 30 lbs.
Barley, broadcast (48 lbs. per bu.)	.2 to 3 bu.
Bean, Dwarf, in drills (60 lbs. per bus.)	1 bus.
Bean, Pole, in hills (60 lbs. per bus.)	10 to 12 qts.
Beet, Table, in drills	6 lbs.
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel	5 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills, (46 lbs. per bus.)	8 to 10 qts.*
Buckwheat (48 lbs. per bus.).....	1 bus.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant.....	¼ lb.
Carrot, in drills	3 to 4 lbs.
Clover, Red (60 lbs. per bus.).....	20 lbs.
Clover, White (60 lbs. per bus.).....	12 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Alsike (60 lbs. per bus.).....	10 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa (60 lbs. per bus.)	20 to 30 lbs.
Corn, in hills	8 to 10 qts.
Corn, for Fodder (56 lbs. per bus.)...	3 bus.
Cucumber, in hills	2 lbs.
Flax, broadcast (56 lbs. per bus.).....	1½ bus.
Grass, Kentucky Blue (14 lbs. per bus.)	3 bus.
Grass, Orchard (14 lbs. per bush.).....	3 bus.
Grass, English Rye (24 lbs. per bus.)...	3 bus.
Grass, Red Top (10 lbs. per bus.).....	3 bus.
Grass, Timothy (45 lbs. per bus.).....	¼ bus.
Grass, Hungarian (48 lbs. per bus.)...	1 bus.
Grass, Lawn (15 lbs. per bus.).....	4 bus.
Grass, Rescue	40 lbs.
Grass, Bermuda	4 lbs.
Grass, Johnson	30 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, in drills (50 lbs. per bus.)...	10 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast (50 lbs. per bu.)	.1 bus.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Millet, German (50 lbs. per bush.)	1 to 1½ bus.
Milo Maize, in drills (50 lbs. per bus.)	10 lbs.
Oats, broadcast (32 lbs. per bus.).....	2 to 3 bus.
Onion, in drills	6 to 8 lbs.
Onions for Sets, in drills.....	50 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills (32 lbs. per bus.)	6 to 12 bus.
Parsnip, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.
Pea, Round, in drills (60 lbs. per bus.)	1 bus.
Pea, Garden, Wrinkled, in drills, (56 lbs. per bus.).....	1 bus.
Peanuts (22 lbs. per bus.).....	1 bus.
Peas, Field or Stock (60 lbs. per bus.)	1½ to 3 bus.
Potato, cut tubers (60 lbs. to bus.)...	8 bus.
Pumpkin, in hills	3 lbs.
Radish, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	5 lbs.

Rye, broadcast (56 lbs. per bus.)	1½ to 2 bus.
Salsify, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Sorghum or Sugar Cane (50 lbs. per bus.)	2 to 4 bus.
Spinach, in drills	15 lbs.
Squash, bush varieties, in hills.....	4 lbs.
Squash, running varieties, in hills....	3 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant	¼ lb.
Turnip broadcast	2 lbs.
Turnip, in drills, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	1½ lbs.
Vetch, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.
Wheat, broadcast (60 lbs. per bus.)	1½ to 2 bus.

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate.

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned From the Day of Sowing the Seed.

	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	105
Cabbage, Late	150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Eggplant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 150
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 45
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, White Flat Dutch Turnip, Purple Top Turnip, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds; sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds; plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Lettuce Plant, Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes; Egg Plants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground; plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Celery, Tomatoes Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower; sow German Millet for Hay.

MAY.

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce; Celery for bleaching can be sown now but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Egg Plants

and Sweet Pepper for a fall crop. Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

JULY.

Plant Pole and Bush Beans, sow Tomatoes, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Ruta Bagas, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery, set out Shallots and Onion Sets; also Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant extra Early Peas, sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips Chervil, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Spiach, Parsley, sow Creole and Bermuda Onion Seeds, set out Shallots and sow Turnip, Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER.

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Peas. Set out Shallots, Artichokes and Strawberry Plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Peas, Beans, Leeks, Turnips; set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

DECEMBER.

Plant Peas for a general crop; sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Cauliflower in a frame for a late spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot bed for early plants.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first. Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. Field Corn, Rape and Winter Vetch, Stock Turnips and Stock Beets.

FEBRUARY.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other. Plant also Field Corn, Alfalfa, Rape, Vetch, Grass and Clover Seed.

MARCH.

Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food. Field Corn, Alfalfa, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, also Early Garden Corn, Artichokes for hogs.

APRIL.

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April; also Cow Peas, Millet and Cotton and Peanuts.

MAY.

Plant Sugar Beets and Mangels for winter stock feeding, all kinds of Sorghum, Millet, Fodder plants, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Cotton, Milo Maize, June Corn.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS—Continued.**JUNE.**

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY.

Cow Peas, Mexican June Corn, Sorghum, Millet, Kaffir Corns, etc.

AUGUST.

Cow Peas, Dwarf Essex, Rape, Vetch, Irish Potatoes and Rust Proof Oats.

SEPTEMBER.

Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Winter Turf Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass, Dwarf

Essex Rape, Vetch, Burr Clover, Irish Potatoes, Rust Proof Oats.

OCTOBER.

Work enumerated for September applies to October.

NOVEMBER.

Alfalfa, Rye, Barley, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch, Rust Proof Seed Oats and Wheat.

DECEMBER.

Alfalfa, Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, etc.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.**JANUARY.**

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Correopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cocksecomb, Rose Montana, Nasturtium and Evening Glory, and in the greenhouse in pots Begonia, Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc. Set out Rose bushes and ornamental shrubs, plant Gladiolus and Tuberosa, bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verbena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Correopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobea Scandens, Rose Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot bed for propagating.

MARCH.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cocksecomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacca, Gomphrena, Torenias and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberosa bulbs.

MAY.

Follow instructions for last month.

JUNE.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

In the field, orchard and flower garden, nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

Sow Pansy, Balsam, Zinnia, Cocksecomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1.

SEPTEMBER.

During this month flower seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

OCTOBER.

Continue to sow flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Sweet Peas, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

Sow flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia, Poppy and Sweet Peas.

Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

DECEMBER.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as, for instance, Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calleopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hot beds are not used as much as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables here, excepting Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes may be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over, with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and, to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm. When thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again. Place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which have come up, then sow the seeds.

SOIL.

Almost any soil will grow good truck if properly drained and fertilized, but a loamy top soil, with a good clay sub-soil is considered the best for all purposes. There are certain crops that do best on heavy soil, while others thrive best on a lighter soil. Cabbage, for instance, requires a heavy, damp loam to obtain best results, while snap beans, melons and cucumbers, do best on a lighter, dryer soil. Again, the season has much to do with getting best results from any crop, as during a drouth the low, damp soil would make the best growth, while the upland would suffer; while this order would be reversed during a prolonged wet season. This, of course, any practical farmer understands. The growing of a truck crop and its cultivation differ very little from the growing and cultivation of the staple crops, the main features are **when** to plant and **what** to plant. Care should be taken, however, in all cases, not to plow or work the land too wet. Wet ground excludes the air and prevents the action of the atmosphere on the soil which is necessary to make plant food available, but must be allowed to dry out from natural cause, and not by cultivation.

CLEARING THE LAND.

By all means clear your land of stumps and trees; they are expensive tenants and pay no rent. Labor for farm purposes is getting less and less to be relied upon, and even if plentiful, is expensive as compared with the use of improved tools. One man and a pair of good horses will do more effective work in one day than several men with hoes will do in a week. Vegetation grows very rapidly in our climate and must have attention or the crop will be over-run with grass and weeds. Again, stumps and trees prevent drainage by damming up the water between the rows, and this is one thing to be avoided in order to be successful in growing truck crops. Small seeds will not germinate when the soil is soggy, hence the importance of thorough drainage.

Nature has so blessed us with a climate as to enable us to grow more than one crop a year from the soil, so the average farmer will not be required to cultivate so large an area, and what land he cultivates he can well afford to have it clear of all obstructions. A farm of 20 acres in this section can be made to produce, with proper care and attention, as much as 100 acres in a less favored locality; in fact, our most successful truckers have never cultivated more than 20 to 30 acres. Before one crop is harvested, another is planted, and by observing details as to cultivation, one crop will in no wise interfere with the other.

Raising Vegetables for Shipping.

Truck growing can not be made to pay without frequent and easy means of shipment to good markets.

Therefore, the land selected for growing truck (which includes all perishable vegetables) must be fertile, well drained and convenient to railroad or steamboats.

The only exception is where lands are so located that crops can be grown when the climate prevents their maturity elsewhere, except under glass.

The truck farmer must carefully plan his crops to mature at a time when the demand is good and the supply scanty.

The most money is to be made out of crops which can be shipped to Northern markets where and when they are scarce and in demand.

"Hitting the market" is simply a phrase attributing to luck that which is nearly always the result of a carefully planned campaign for the farm work. Crops of vegetables cannot be grown in most localities without competition, but if the work is well planned, and economically executed, there will be a margin of profit to the grower.

Large profits must not be expected from a small patch. In this day of large enterprises, profits increase more than proportionately to the size of the crops. More than ten times as much money is made on a ten-acre lot of a well-planned crop than on one acre equally well tilled. The economy of cultivation and planting; the saving in freight; the necessity of selecting the best markets; the preparation for proper packages and shipments, all tend to increase the profits and to secure a more active demand among the buyers, and higher selling price for the crops produced.

HOW TO PACK VEGETABLES FOR SHIPMENT TO NORTHERN MARKETS.

ASPARAGUS—Boxes holding one dozen bunches by express, in car loads, bushel boxes may be used.

STRING BEANS—By express use 1-3 bushel boxes and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel baskets. Car loads 1-3 bushel boxes, bushel crates or hampers may be used.

CABBAGE—By express or car loads, standard open crates.

CELERY—By express bushel boxes holding 3 dozen bunches each, each bunch containing 12 plants of celery.

EGG PLANT—By express bushel crates or hampers, by car loads either

MELONS, CANTALOUPE—By express, standard crates holding 45 melons. Car loads, the same.

MELONS, WATER MELONS—Water melons can only be shipped in car load lots with any degree of success and profit. Water melons should be loaded in ventilated cars. Clean stock cars are as good as any. Never load in a dirty car. Have about 10 inches of hay or straw on bottom of car. Place every melon carefully and snugly in its place, commencing at the ends of the cars and finishing at the doors. Allow no one to walk over the melons. Load the car about one-half full or less in height. When loading carefully examine every melon for soft places. Throw out every one that shows any defect. It is better to throw the melons away at loading than to throw it away at the receiving point after paying freight charges on the melon.

OKRA—Okra is best shipped by express in 1-3 bushel boxes or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel baskets.

PARSLEY—Ship parsley only in hampers, bushel boxes or barrels. When shipped in barrels it must be well iced with cracked ice throughout the barrel in layers.

PEAS—English peas should be shipped in 1-3 bushel boxes or hampers. Peas are very heatable and should not be shipped in very large packages.

POTATOES—In the first part of the season Irish potatoes may be shipped in bushel boxes by express with profit. Later in the season in car lots, ventilated barrels also may be used.

SPINACH—Spinach can be shipped in bushel boxes and barrels by express. If shipped in barrels have barrels well iced with cracked ice.

TOMATOES—The standard crates for tomatoes in car lots or express shipments, or either, the 6-basket or 4-basket crate.

BEETS—Beets are tied in bunches about 4 beets to the bunch and may be shipped in hampers or bushel boxes without ice. If packed in barrels they should be well iced. Beets shipping in car lots must be shipped in refrigerator cars, well iced, as they are very apt to heat.

CAULIFLOWER—Cauliflower should be shipped in bushel boxes without ice, or barrels well iced by express.

CUCUMBERS—In the first part of the season cucumbers may be shipped by express in bushel boxes, hampers or barrels. No icing is required by express shipments. In car lots cucumbers may be shipped in barrels or bushel boxes in a well iced refrigerator car.

CORN—Sweet corn is very apt to heat in transit and must be shipped in small packages like hampers or bushel boxes. If shipped in barrels green corn must be well iced.

LETTUCE—Shippers at this point have all their lettuce packed in barrels well iced. Lettuce in barrels may be shipped by express. In car lots lettuce can only be shipped in well iced refrigerator cars.

MUSTARD—Mustard by express should be shipped in barrels well iced.

ONIONS—Onions should only be shipped in crates or barrels. It is a risky business to ship onions in sacks. Use regular bushel or standard crates.

PEPPERS—Green peppers should be shipped in 1-3 bushel boxes by express.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes should always be shipped in barrels or sacks by express or car lots.

RADISHES—Radishes are a difficult crop to ship, as the tops are very apt to heat and spoil the sale of the radishes. Radishes may be shipped in bushel boxes by express. When shipped in hampers or barrels they must be well iced with cracked ice put in layers in the barrels.

TURNIPS—Turnips with the tops should only be shipped in barrels by express well iced.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

Cucumber, Davis' Perfect.



CUCUMBER—DAVIS' PERFECT.

A variety of recent introduction, combining quality, shape, color and productiveness, thus fixing a perfect type. In color, it is a dark glossy green, when grown outdoors. In fact, it resembles a hothouse plant. Shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. It is almost seedless for one-third of its length, from the stem end, and the seeds, when it is in slic-

ing condition, are so small and tender that they are unnoticed. The quality of the meat is excellent. It is enormously productive, and sells for double the price of any other outdoor-grown cucumber, thus a great money-maker for those engaged in growing outdoor cucumbers for market. The hothouse product, likewise, brings a better price than the ordinary stock of forcing varieties. Every grower, whether for home consumption or for market, to be "up-to-date," should plant this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35.

The Stone Tomato.

The Greatest Canning Tomato in the World.

We venture to assert that more of the Stone Tomato is annually being grown than any other half dozen varieties taken together. This variety has obtained immense popularity with canners, Southern growers and market-gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. Its shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Nobody finds any fault with this variety, but all speak in the highest terms of its beautiful color, its wonderful yielding qualities, its unequalled firmness, or some other of its good points. Its shape, color and quality adapt it to the fancy trade. Pkts., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pole Beans.

The quality of this new, golden yellow Pole Bean is the best of the Wax Pole Beans. The habits of vine and pod are similar to those of the Old Kentucky Wonder Green Pod variety. However, the quality is superior in every way. It is a very prolific sort, begins to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush bean, and keeps on producing until killed by frost. Pods are so fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in width, are entirely stringless, and when cooked are of a delicious rich flavor. In our trials we liked this the best of all the wax pole beans. Pkt., 10c; pt. (by mail), 25c; qt. (by mail), 50c; by express, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.50; pk., \$2.50.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

BIG BOSTON LETTUCE.

**Probably Better Known and More Largely Planted Than Any Other Variety.
The Market Gardener's Favorite.**

Heads of good size, just right for the market gardener. Very solid with broad leaves; the best for outdoor or for forcing. Color light green, very attractive. We have made a specialty of this variety and have a stock of this most desirable and popular Lettuce that cannot be surpassed. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

NEW BEAN—BLACK VALENTINE.

This new Bean combines many of the attractive qualities of different varieties of dwarf green-podded Beans grown with great profit in the South. The plant is extremely hardy and early, growing a vigorous, compact, sturdy bush from 12 to 14 inches high. The pods are borne profusely and are very large and extremely handsome in appearance. The beautiful green pods average in length six and one-half inches. These pods are slender and almost perfectly round, slightly curved. The color is a rich dark green, and the pod, while of excellent table qualities, is sufficiently fine grained and firm as to make it a splendid and profitable sort to ship to distant markets. It is becoming very popular in the South, being grown more and more every year. Everywhere this Bean has been tried, growers say it is the best green pod Bean they ever planted. It is ready to gather in fifty days after planting. Pkt., 25c; qt., 50c; peck, \$2.00.

Teneriffe Grown Bermuda Onion.

Crystal white wax. Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat and of true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from Texas to Northern markets every spring, and command highest prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October, in North Texas in February and March. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.60.

Upright Sweet Salad Pepper.

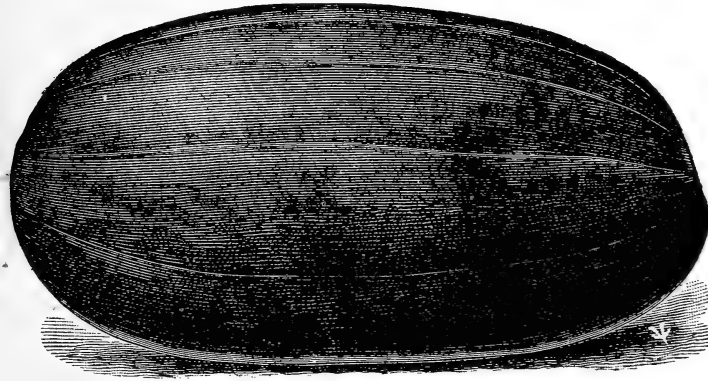
Of recent introduction. Handsome, productive and of finest quality. The color is bright scarlet and the flesh thick, mild and very sweet. The Peppers are as large as Ruby King, and are all borne upright, clear of the ground. The flesh is so thick and the skin so tender that it may be fried like a beefsteak, and so sweet that it may be eaten like an apple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Early Fortune Cucumber.

This Cucumber is rightly named. Of but recent introduction, it is creating a furore among the large truck growers of the South. It is the earliest and best dark green white spine Cucumber. Fabulous returns per acre are reported from the marketing of this cucumber, which is as pretty as a picture. One customer picked 1,200 crates from an acre and a quarter. They are so far ahead of other varieties that they usually bring double the price, both on account of earliness and beauty. An abundant producer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

Watson Watermelon.



This melon was introduced in Georgia three years ago, and to-day is considered one of the best melons that have been grown in that section. It is of the long green variety, with small white veins running over the rind. The rind is thick, consequently is a good shipper for long distances. The meat is very red and of excellent quality. Our seed of this melon has

been grown on a farm of 700 acres. No other variety of melon is grown on this farm, consequently the seed has no chance to get mixed with other varieties. We had one of these melons sent us from Georgia this summer and found it one of the finest melons we have ever seen, and we recommend it to our customers who want a first-class melon, especially for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

New Giant Green Pod Stringless Valentine Bean.

This new variety should not be confused with Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod, from which it is entirely distinct, resembling more closely the Valentine, the pods averaging one-third larger than those of the latter variety. As early as Six Weeks, a little smaller than Stringless Green Pods, which it otherwise resembles, with the advantage of being a better cropper. The plants are of strong growth, very productive, pods five inches long, light green, slightly curved, very meaty, being broadly rounded, saddle-backed and absolutely stringless. Pkt., 25c; qt., 40c; peck, \$2.00.

Crimson Globe Beet.

The New Crimson Globe Beet has now been grown extensively in many sections of the country, and the multitude of good reports received from our customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction.

Color is deep blood-red; fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small—leaves all grow from a very small crown at the top of the bulb. The beets are entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. No up-to-date grower can afford to miss this most excellent new sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

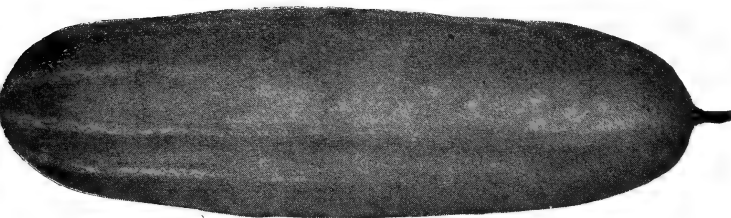
Livingston's Coreless Tomato.

A splendid, globe-shaped, bright red sort, which promises to supersede many of the old, flat kinds. It is immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits being produced 6 to 8 inches apart along the stem when plants are trained to stakes. All fruits are of good size, some of them weighing twelve to fifteen ounces. The meat is quite firm and solid, leaving only small cavities for seeds. This makes it excellent for slicing purposes. It is entirely free from hard green core. Livingston's Coreless is an excellent shipping variety. The strong outside walls and the firm meat render it one of the best for hauling and shipping long distances. As it retains its bright, rich red color even after cooking and canning, it will, we are sure, replace many of the old standbys which do not give as satisfactory results as the Coreless. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

New Klondike Cucumber.

An attractive dark-green Cucumber, averaging six to seven inches long and two inches thick; of unsurpassed quality.



Its points of superiority are, extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy, producing fair crops under such unfavorable conditions as cause many other sorts to fail; holding its at-

tractive color and crispness for a long time; size just right for a slicing cucumber. Quite firm when small, making an excellent pickling sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Large Algiers Cauliflower.

A famous late variety, producing fine, large, solid white heads. It is a strong grower and a sure header, if its growth does not become checked. A favorite with the Cauliflower growers in this section. Our supply of seed of this variety comes direct from the growers in France. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.00.

The Chayote, Vegetable Pear or Mirliton.

Also called One-Seeded Cucumber by botanists; belongs to the family of Gourds. Rapid climber and can be trained to climb fence or trellis. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish; may be cooked in several different ways. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen, not prepaid.

Creole Beauty Cucumber.

An excellent and much improved strain of the New Orleans market variety. Remarkably smooth, and longer than the former variety. Color, a clear rich green, bright and permanent. Very robust and quick in growth and productiveness, it ranks first. Flesh thick, exceedingly crisp and of excellent flavor. One of the best sorts for outdoor culture, and unequalled for forcing in frames. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.10, postpaid.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES**Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.**

Where sweetness combined with large size is desired, this variety will surely please, as it not only produces melons above the medium size, but has that crisp, sugary flavor so much desired in a watermelon. The vines are vigorous growth, and produce a large crop of melons, which are of good size, oval-shaped, skin dark green, and somewhat mottled. The rind is thin, thus making it undesirable as a variety to ship long distances, but sufficiently tough to stand carrying to near-by markets. The heart is large and solid, and flavor all that could be desired. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Hoodoo Muskmelon.

HOODOO—A new orange fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon and of the very finest quality. Vine vigorous, remarkably blight resisting and very productive. Fruits small and of uniform size. Netting exceptionally fine and dense, extending practically over the entire surface. Rind thin yet very firm, so that the melons arrive in perfect condition in distant marktes. Flesh very thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$1.75.

Gradus Peas.

The most popular high quality, extra early, wrinkled Pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus is a wrinkled pea, growing about 30 inches high; the pods are of a bright green color, measuring 4 inches or more in length, as large as Telephone, well filled with luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality and retain in a remarkable manner their color and attractive appearance after cooking. A little tender, so it should be sown in the warmest spot in the garden. A grand pea in all respects. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth, white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. Is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow seed during fall and spring in drills, in deeply-dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them so as to stand 4 or 5 inches from each

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Require deep, rich land.

Sandwich Island—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots; foliage stronger, and altogether superseding the old form. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

New Globe Tomato.

A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Its peach or globe shape permits a greater number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other variety. Flesh firm, with few seeds. Color, a glossy rose, tinged with purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.10.

June Pink Tomato.

A smooth, purple-fruited Tomato that will mature extremely early has long been sought in many markets. After careful trials we are convinced that June Pink meets these requirements. Briefly described, it is a purple-fruited Earliana, and possesses the large size, earliness and good quality which has made that scarlet-fruited variety so popular and profitable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

All Seasons Cabbage—A Grand Variety.

We can safely recommend the **All Seasons** Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger (about double the size), and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable and profitable cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color and being tender and fine keeping are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during the summer. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Bollwinkle's 100-Day Cabbage.

The earliest flat-headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant with few outer leaves so that a great number of fine solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, smooth and of distinctive light green color. The head is oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling many of the later kinds. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

May King Lettuce.

The best "Butterhead" Lettuce for forcing, as well as early spring planting in the open ground. "May King" is extremely hardy, and may, therefore, be planted very early in the spring. It makes quick growth, forming, when fully grown, attractive heads, which measure 10 to 12 inches across. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. The leaves are of yellowish green color, while the inside is bright yellow. "May King" has a rich, buttery flavor which will win the heart of every lover of lettuce. It is a splendid variety for market gardeners, to which class of planters we wish to recommend it particularly, as the tightly-folded heads carry well to market and will outsell most other varieties. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

New Hodson Wax Bush Beans.

This variety is a remarkably rank grower, sturdy and productive, and thus far has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, while the color is clean, bright yellow, making them very attractive. The Hodson Wax Pods are brittle and tender, of fine texture and pleasant flavor. They are free from fibre, and, if picked when they should be, are stringless. The variety will be a boon to the market gardener and trucker on account of its vigor and productiveness, and its freedom from blight and rust, while the fine table quality of the long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Packet, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40. Prices, not prepaid: Peck, \$2.00.

California Rust-Proof Wax Bean.

This is a market-gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Pods long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers for shipment to the North during the spring month. We recommend it only as a market-gardener's variety on account of its earliness, color and shipping qualities. Packet, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, pkt., 15c; qt., 30c; peck, \$2.00.

Giant Crimson Pepper.

The earliest maturing of the very large sweet peppers and surpassed by none in evenness and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright growing, larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. The fruits ripen earlier than any of the very large sorts on the market and average heavier, as the flesh is unusually thick. Color deep crimson when matured; flavor very mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.10.

List of Up-to-Date Vegetable Seeds.

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe, a most delicious vegetable, which will become more popular when better known. The Large Green Globe is the best variety to grow. It is propagated from



suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months, plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the surface should be taken off. To grow from seed, sow in drills during winter or early spring three inches apart, and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above.

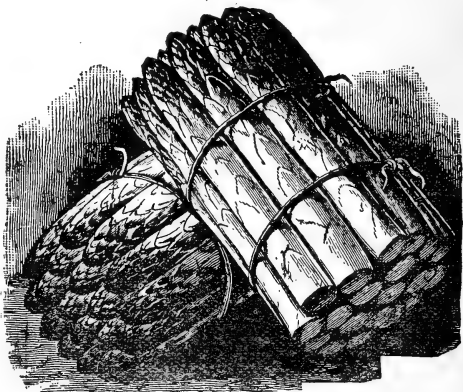
Artichoke plants \$2.50 per 100; seed, per oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Jerusalem (Helianthus Tuberosus)—The tubers of this variety are especially for hogs, though frequently used on the family table. They are wonderful yielders, and should be planted on rich loams and cultivated, like potatoes. Price per pound, postage paid, 25c; per bushel at market prices, which are fluctuating.

Asparagus.—It thrives best in the moist, sandy saline soil, near the Gulf coast. One hundred roots set in a bed 16x20 feet, if cultivated according to the following directions, will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family, often averaging thirty-five shoots to the hill, one inch in diameter, six to eight inches long. To transplant from

seed: Sow either September 1 or March 1. Pour hot water over seed to soak in a warm place twenty-four hours before planting, sow in drills, twelve inches apart, two and a half ounces seeds to 100 feet of row. When plants are up, thin out to two inches apart, cultivate thoroughly and transplant in permanent beds the following fall or spring.

From Roots.—Plant well grown one-year-old roots. Make rows four feet apart and about six inches deep. Set the roots in the bottom of the rows two feet apart, cover with about three inches of rich soil. Cultivate the plants thoroughly as they grow and fill the trench gradually at each hoeing until level with surface of the bed. In early winter, before time for cropping, spade in a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure. Keep well cultivated during entire growing season. Keep up the fertility and do not cut too often first year before roots are well established. Allow stalks to grow and shade the ground during summer months, cutting and cleaning off growth in fall.



Columbia White Mammoth Asparagus.

Columbia White Mammoth.—This is an entirely distinct variety, producing stout, white and very tender sprouts, which remain fit for use longer than any other variety. Roots, per 100, 75c. Seed, per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Palmetto.—An excellent variety, especially adapted to the South. Roots, 7's, per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000. Seed, per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

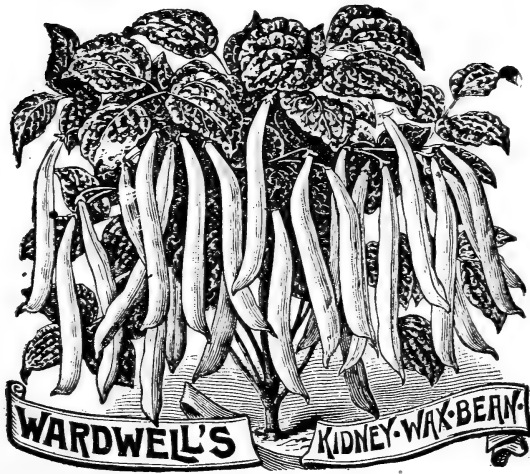
**Remember the Bollwinkle Seed Company Pays the Postage
See Inside Front Cover.**

BEANS.**Bush or Snap, Green Pod Varieties.**

One quart to 100 feet drill; 1½ bushels to the acre in drills.

Plant when all danger of frost is over. Drop the beans two or three inches apart, in rows standing eighteen inches to two feet apart. Hoe often—never when the vines are wet, or they will rust—drawing the earth slightly towards them. As they require but six to eight weeks to make green pods, they can be sown as late as September 15.

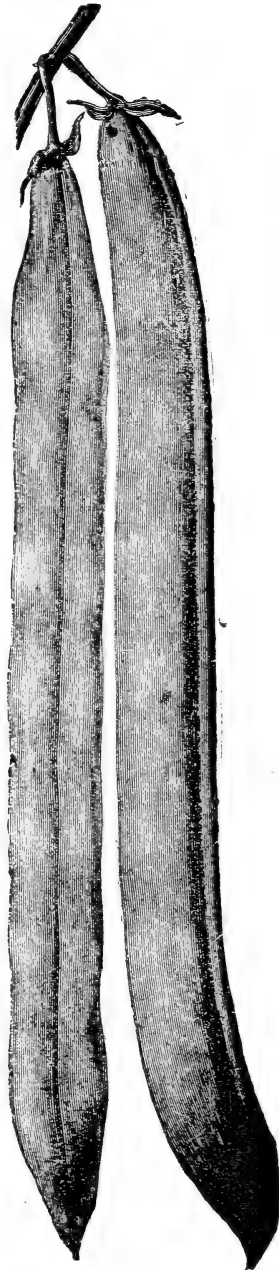
	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Best of All Early and prolific flat green fleshy pods.....	25	40	1 50

**BEST OF ALL BEANS.**

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Early Valentine, Round thick, solid pods, tender, fine flavor	25	50	2 00

Early Mohawk, Long flat and straight pods, very productive

25	40	1 50
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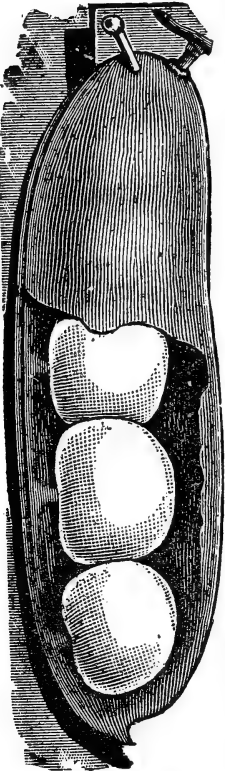


French Market Bush Bean

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early market sort, full flat green pods	25	40	1 50

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BEANS IN BUSHEL LOTS.

Write for Special Prices on Beans in Bushel Lots.

BLACK VALENTINE BEANS.

Bush Lima Beans.

**WRITE
FOR
SPECIAL
PRICES
ON
BUSHEL
LOTS.**

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
French Market. Long, straight, round solid green pods, very early	25	40	2 00
Stringless Green Pod, Extra early prolific round pod ..	25	50	2 00
Ex. Ey. Refugee. Very productive, tender round pod.	25	50	2 00
Improved Royal White or Kidney. Excellent for shelling green or baking when ripe	25	40	1 50
Broad Windsor or Winter Beans. The largest and best English bean	25	40	1 50
White Kidney, Excellent either green or for shelling	25	40	1 50
Red Kidney. Same as above, good for shelling	25	40	1 50
Refugee, or Thousand-to-One, Round pod; very productive and tender; medium early	25	40	2 00
New Giant Green Pod Stringless Valentine. A new bean of great merit, very productive and of fine quality	25	40	2 00
See Novelties.			
Black Valentine. New; an improved Valentine with black seed	25	50	2 00
See Novelties.			

Be sure to send in your orders early for both Beans and Peas. The past season has been the poorest in many years for both, and the supply is likely to be exhausted in many cases before the season is over.

BEANS.**Bush or Snap, Wax or Yellow.—Pod Varieties.**

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific, round pod	25	40	1 75
Imp. Golden Wax. Very early flat pods, long stringless..	25	40	1 75
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Early long flat purely wax pods	25	50	2 00
Davis Kidney Wax. Long handsome flat pods of recent introduction	25	50	2 00
Scarlet Flageolet Wax. Robust growing sort, long flat pods	25	50	2 00
Round Pod Kidney Wax. A great producer of long, beautiful pencil podded wax beans	25	50	2 00
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. Of superior quality and productive; pods thick and flat when young and semi-round later	25	50	2 00
Hodson Wax. (See novelties)	25	50	2 00

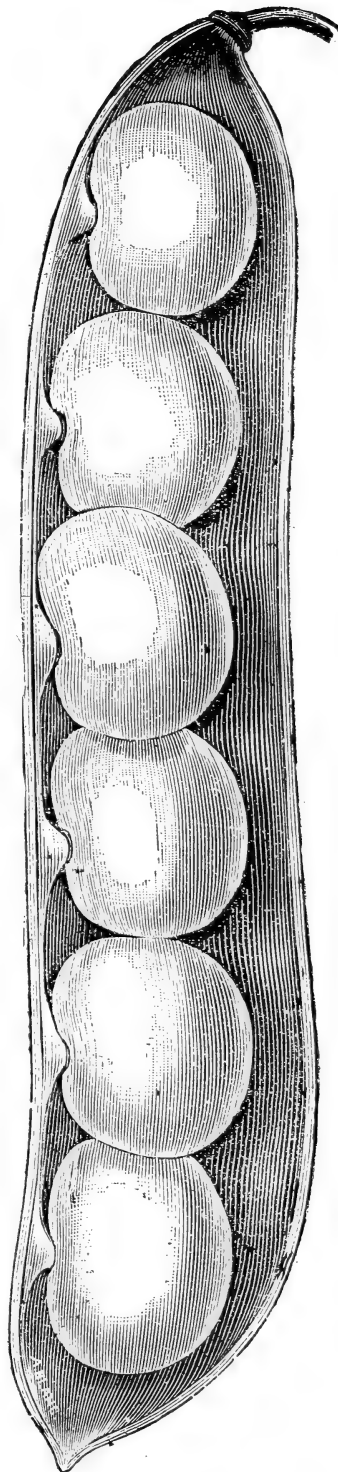
BUSH LIMA BEANS.

New Wonder gives the largest and best returns—a big crop from a small space—and is a decided improvement on the original type of Burpee's Bush Lima, being 7 to 10 days earlier, with pods 4 to 5 inches in length, each containing 3 and sometimes 4 large green beans of the finest flavor. The beans are of flat shape and fully equal in flavor to the famous Dreer's Bush Lima, so well and favorably known. Pkt., 10c—pt., (by mail, 28c)—qt., (by mail, 50c).—4 qts., \$1.20.

Bush Lima (Dreer's)—A dwarf variety of the Dreer's Improved Lima; very prolific; single plants often producing from 150 to 200 pods. The beans grow close together in pods, producing 3 to 4 and sometimes 5 in a pod, and are thick, sweet and succulent. Pkt., 10c—pt., (postpaid, 28c)—qt., (postpaid, 50c)—4 qts., \$1.25.

Bush Lima (Henderson's).—For convenience and practical use in the home garden it is a really good thing. It grows without the aid of poles, in compact bush form, about 18 inches high, is very productive and at least two weeks earlier than any of the Pole Limas. Pkt., 10c—pt., (postpaid, 23c)—qt., (postpaid, 40c)—pk., \$2.50.

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Bean. Pkt., 10c—pt., (postpaid, 23c)—qt., (postpaid, 45c)—pk., \$2.50.



WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BEANS IN BUSHEL LOTS.

King of the Garden Lima.

LIMA AND OTHER RUNNING OR POLE BEANS.

PREPAID. We prepay all seeds in **Packets, Ounces, Quarter Pounds and Pounds**, unless otherwise noted. If they are to be forwarded by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, **Eight Cents per Pound** may be deducted. From the prices for **Beans and Peas** deduct **15 cents per Quart**; from **Corn** **10 cents per Quart**, if You are to pay the express or freight charges.

One Quart will plant 100 to 125 hills.

The planting of the various sorts of pole beans should be delayed a week or more after the first planting of the early dwarf sorts. The Limas and Sieves, being very tender, will

do better if not planted in the open ground before the first of April. Plant in hills about three feet apart and one to two inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the center.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
King of the Garden Lima, Pods and beans large, pro- ductive and delicious	25	40	2 50

Small White Lima or Sieva. This bean succeeds better in the South than any other Pole Lima; is very pro- ductive, and bears until frost	25	50	2 50
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Celestial or Cuban Asparagus Bean.—A curiosity and good table Bean. Dark green foliage; pods over two feet long and very abundant. Per pkt. 25c.

Dutch Case Knife. Pods long green and flat	25	45	2 00
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Southern Prolific. A continu- ous bearer, best for summer	25	45	2 00
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White Creaseback. Long round stringless pod, fleshy and tender	25	50	2 50
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Kentucky Wonder. Pods green, very long and flat..	25	50	2 50
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Lazy Wife. Long green pods of good quality	25	50	2 00
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Golden Cluster Wax. Long golden yellow pods in clus- ters	25	50	2 00
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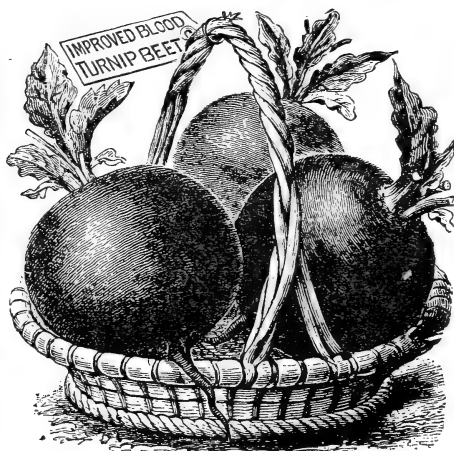
Kentucky Wonder Wax. This is one of the best Pole Wax Beans ever introduced; it has all the good qualities of the old green pod Ken- tucky Wonder, is very pro- lific, commences to bear early and continues on till frost. The pods are long, of a beautiful transparent yellow color; are very meaty and entirely string- less	25	50	2 50
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White Crease Back Pole Bean.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BEANS IN BUSHEL LOTS.

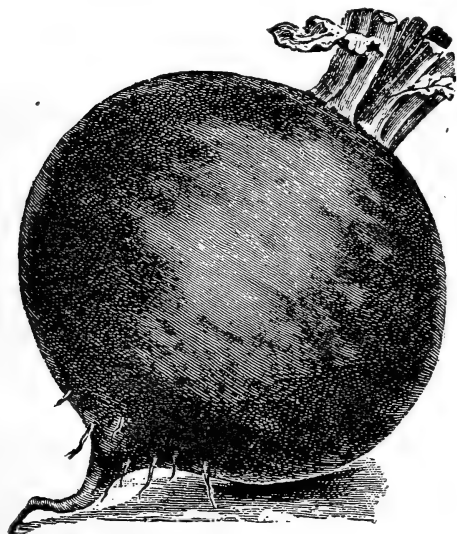
Write for Special Prices on Beans in Bushel Lots.



BEETS.

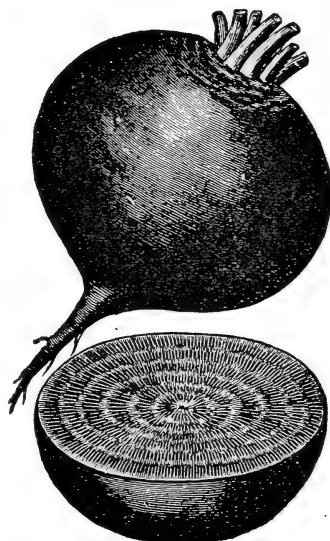
An ounce of Beet Seed is generally sufficient for a home garden. It requires from 5 to 6 lbs. to sow an acre. The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seeds about one inch

deep. When about a month old thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year.



Eclipse Beet.

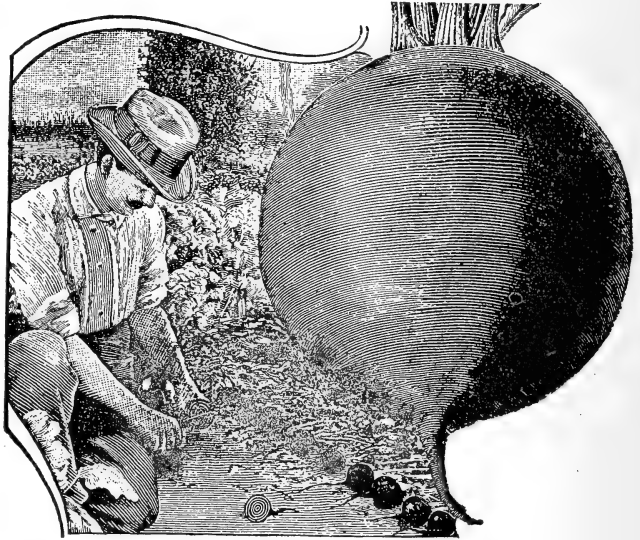
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Detroit Dark Red. Of medium size and fine quality.	10	25	70
Bollwinkle's Early Turnip. Rich blood-red, fine grain and flavor	10	25	70



Detroit Dark Red Beet.

PACKETS WELL FILLED

Our packets, we believe, contain more seeds in proportion to the price asked than those put up by the majority of seedsmen. You get full value for your money, and liberal discounts as well.



		Oz.		¼-lb.	Lb.	Bollwinkle's Early Turnip Beet.			
Ex. Early Egyptian. Dark blood color, rather flat in shape	10	25	70	Edmund's Blood Turnip. Very dark flesh and of the very best quality	10	20	60		
Crosby's Egyptian. Extra early, round, dark red	10	25	70	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter ...	10	20	50		
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red fine flavor, good for winter	10	20	60	Eclipse. Very early, round rooted and bright red....	10	20	60		
Black Queen. Very dark, ½ long roots, leaves dark red	10	20	50	Early Dewings. Of fine form and flavor, good for market	10	20	60		



CATTLE BEETS AND SUGAR BEETS.

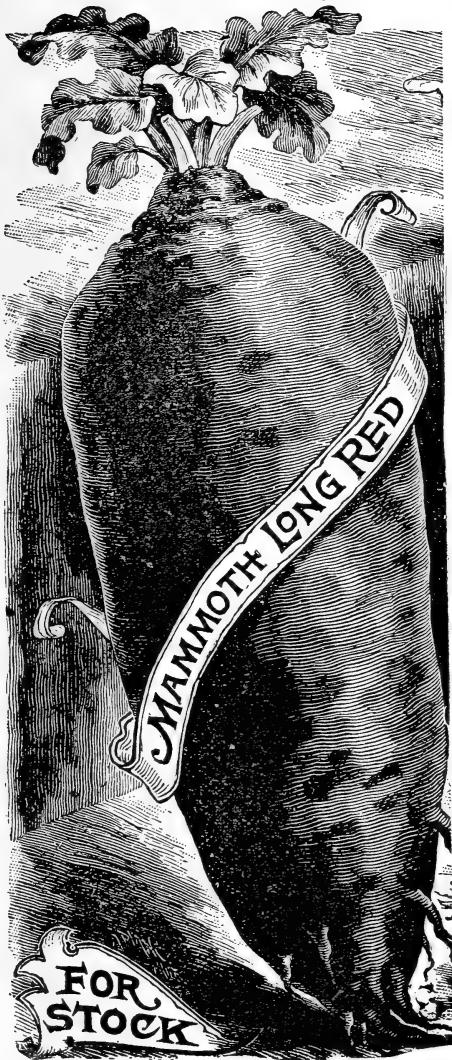
No root crop is a better paying investment for farmers than Mangel Wurzel and sugar beets. It will pay any farmer to grow an acre or more, as the yield is enormous. They keep well and do cattle much good as a change in food always does.

Five pounds will sow one acre.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Long Red. A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh, white and rose colored	10	20	50
Golden Tankard. Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow, flesh yellow circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock	10	20	50

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.



Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

In general, the most desirable beet for the factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest beets in cultivation; not only that, but it will do better on new lands, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best of any. In size it is medium or little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing from 16 to 18 per cent of sugar 10 20 50

Klein Wanzleben. A little larger than Vilmorins Improved, yielding from twelve to eighteen tons per acre, and containing about the same amount of sugar. It grows below the surface, and the green leaves are rather large and spreading, with wavy edges. A little hardier and easier grown than Vilmorin's Improved 10 20 50

Note.—If seeds are ordered to go forward by express, deduct 15c from quart packages and 10c per pound on all Garden Seeds.

HAMMOND'S Kills Insects **SLUG SHOT** Saves Foliage

Slug Shot kills cabbage worm, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. 5-lb. package, not prepaid, 30c.

Customers write that our packets of Corn, Beans and Peas are very large, and thank us for the extras we give with orders.

GARDEN CRESS.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Cress. Curled or Pepper.....	10	30	1 00
Cress. Grey Seed Winter.....	10	30	1 10

Used for salad. Sow broadcast during fall and spring.

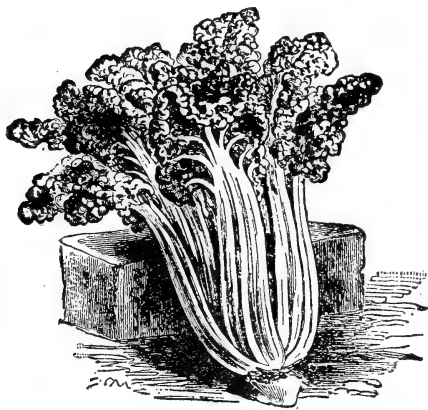
Cress, Water. Sow during fall and spring near a running stream 40 1 25 4 00

CORN SALAD OR DOUCET.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Sow during fall and winter broadcast	10	25	75

BORECOLE OR GREEN CURLED KALE.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Rarely exceeding eighteen inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter, leaves beautifully curled and bright green	10	30	1 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
This is a beet producing leaves only, of a superior quality to those of the ordinary beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as spinach	10	20	50

BROCOLI.

This vegetable is closely allied to Cauliflower. It is more hardy and somewhat coarser in appearance and flavor. Treat the same as Cauliflower.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
White Cape. Heads compact, good size and of a creamy white, one of the most certain to head	25	75	2 60

BRUSSEL SPROUTS.

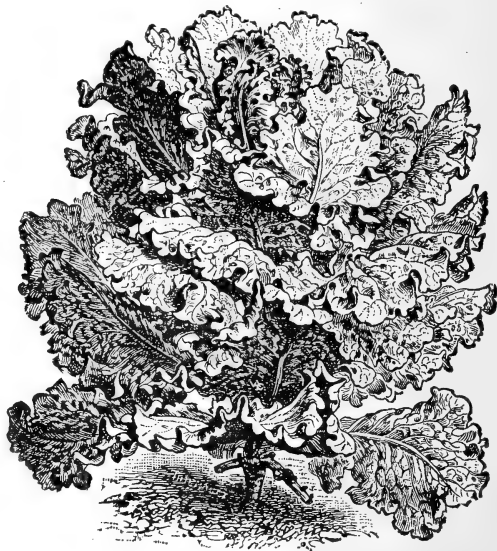
This vegetable is a member of the Cabbage family, stalks growing two or three feet in height, and are literally covered with small heads or sprouts, which are the parts used. Cultivate same as cabbage.



	Oz.	¼ lb	Lb.
	20	50	1:50

PLAIN-LEAVED CHERVIL.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
The leaves have a pleasant, aromatic taste, employed for flavoring soups and salads. Cultivate and use like parsley	15	30	1 50



Georgia Collards.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Collards are extensively grown in the South. It forms a mass of leaves on a tall stem and is an exhaustive feeder on the soil. Sow for succession from early spring to fall, and treat the same as cabbage	10	30	1 00

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S RELIABLE CABBAGE SEED

Oz. ¼-lb. Lb.

We make a specialty of furnishing our customers the very best selected stock that can be obtained. The seeds we offer are grown from select heads and are of such excellence that we regard them as unsurpassed by any. With proper soil and cultivation no disappointment will come to those who buy seed of us. The purchase of cheap cabbage seed is the poorest investment in the world—the failure can never be known until an entire season's labor and outlay are lost.

Culture.—To make a complete success of cabbage growing the ground must be rich, thoroughly drained and well prepared. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. To grow plants, cabbage should be sown thinly on well prepared seed beds and slightly covered, and ground kept moist. Cabbage should be worked deep and often. For an early summer crop sow seed in February July and August for main crop. When spring crop is desired seed should be sown in November and protected through the winter. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants; 8 ounces of seed to an acre.

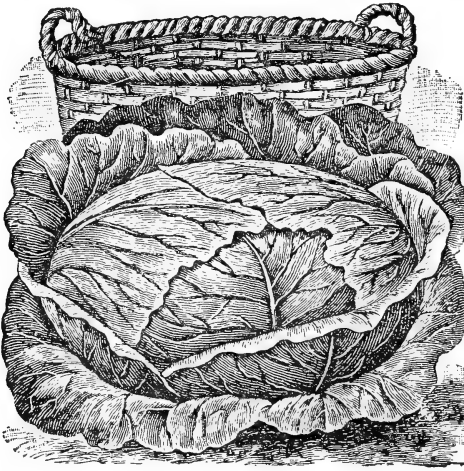
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Danish Ball-Head. Very round, solid winter sort, fine shipper	25	75	2 60
Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above..	25	75	2 60

Early Jersey Wakefield. The most popular early variety, heads very solid, pyramidal shape	20	60	2 10
Early Winningstadt. A standard second early variety..	20	60	2 10
All Head. Very solid, early sure heading, large strain.	20	60	2 10
Stein's Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain, a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds, good for general crop	20	60	2 10
The Warren, or Improved Stone Mason. One of the most desirable for fall and winter use, the stock we offer being much superior to that usually sold under this name. Plant medium sized, with only a moderate number of leaves; head medium size to large, flattened but very deep, very solid, crisp, tender and well flavored. Gives the greatest satisfaction both to the amateur and market gardener	20	60	2 10
Large Brunswick. A standard winter variety	20	60	2 10
Improved Ey. Summer. A second early sort, very hard heads	25	75	2 60



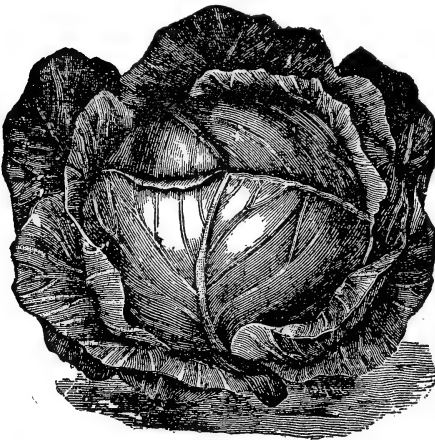
BOLLWINKLE'S GIANT WINTER CABBAGE.

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.



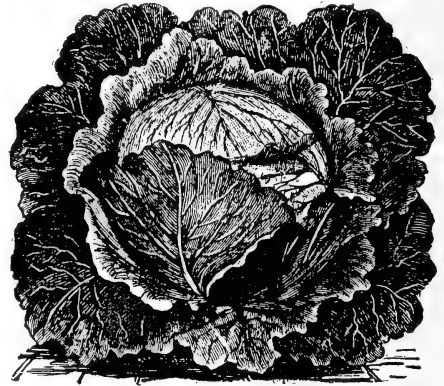
Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Improved Surehead. Large solid heads of fine quality.	20	60	2 10
All Seasons. One of the finest for second, early or late	25	75	2 60
Succession. An excellent second early solid header	20	60	2 10
Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop	20	50	1 90
Red Rock. Blood-red, medium size, fine quality ...	20	60	2 10



Succession.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Bollwinkle's Giant Winter. A new Cabbage, as large as Marblehead Mammoth, yet uniform in size and true to type, and a very solid header	25	90	3 10
Superior Large Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market	20	60	2 10
Hard Head Early. This is the earliest of all the large	25	75	2 60
Early Dwarf Savoy. Small round deep green head, very improved strain, very fine	20	60	2 10



Superior Flat Dutch.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Improved Early Drumhead. A second early sort, hard header	20	60	2 10
Premium Flat Dutch. Very large late, hard head cabbage	20	60	2 10
Louisville Drumhead. Strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short-stemmed and compact, with broad well-rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality	20	60	2 60

CARROTS.

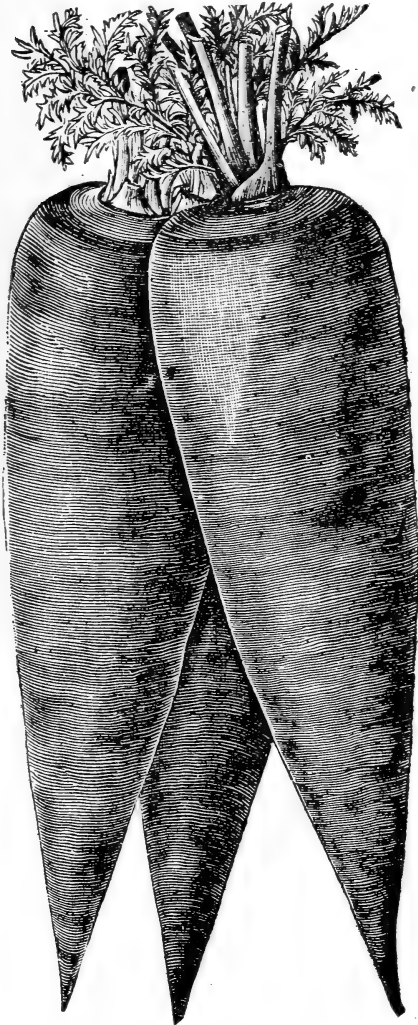
Four Pounds to the Acre.

Require a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so

Truck Farmers Write to Us for Special Prices on Large Quantities.

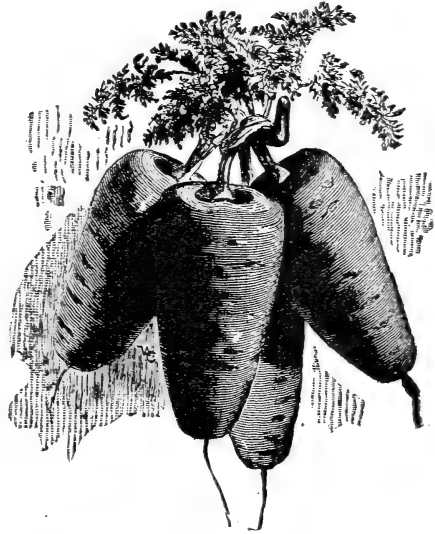
the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Horn. Short and thick; good for family use	10	25	80
Half Long Scarlet. A well known strain	10	25	80
Half Long Luc. Useful main crop sort, stump rooted ...	10	25	80



Danver's Half-Long Carrot.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Chantenay Half Long. Stump rooted, broad thick shoulder, heavy cropper, dark orange color	10	25	80
Half Long Danver. One of the most popular sorts	10	25	80



Chantenay or Stump Carrot.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
St. Valerie. Market gardeners' favorite, long red, intermediate	10	25	80
Long Orange. Best for stock feeding	10	20	75
Oxheart Carrot. Very thick and short; good for family use	10	25	80

CAULIFLOWER.

One Ounce of Seed to 2,000 Plants.

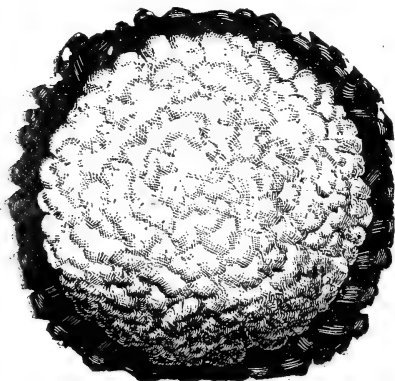
Cauliflower, which may be considered one of the finest of vegetables, does exceedingly well in the South, and especially on the Gulf Coast and the Little Islands.

Cauliflower, according to varieties, may be sown during the entire summer, beginning as early as the end of April with the Late Italian Giant and continuing with this variety up to the beginning of June. During June and July the Early Italian Giant, and during August, September, October and November, the Algiers, Le Normand and Early Erfurt. Early Snowball can be sown from August to February, or, under favorable circumstances, per-

TERMS—All sales subject to loss or damage by fire, shortage or failure of our crops, and contingencies beyond our control. We give no warranty express or implied as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs; we send out, and we will not be, in any way, responsible for the Crops grown therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded.

All offers and quotations are made for immediate acceptance; prices subject to change without notice and being unsold on receipt of order.

haps as late as March; although fall sowing is preferable. By sowing in May and June, and even some years in July and August, we generally find it difficult to get a proper stand of plants, partly owing to the hot and un-



Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

favorable weather and partly to the ravages of insects.

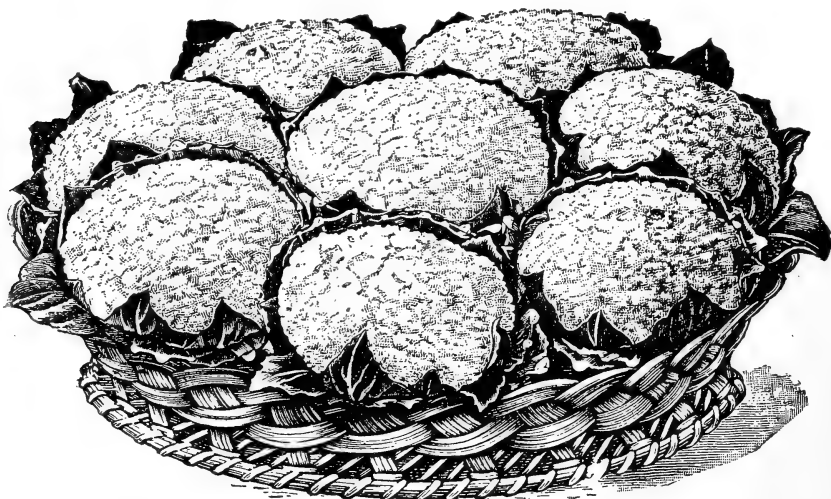
We advocate sowing in well prepared seed beds in the open ground, and when in a condition to be handled, picking them out in beds, especially prepared for that purpose. The seed beds as well as the beds where the young plants are picked out in, must be kept moist; and as a guard against insects, Tobacco Dust or Slug Shot should be freely applied. Slug Shot is preferable; it is quite effective and, above, all, harmless, and a good fertilizer.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

When the young plants are large enough, they must be set out in their proper places at the necessary distance apart, according to their growth. The late varieties, growing larger, require more space, for instance, 3 to 3½ feet apart in the rows, and the rows sufficiently far enough to allow proper cultivation with a plow or cultivator; while the earlier varieties may be planted closer.

Cauliflowers require a rich but sandy soil, and must be kept moist, especially during their growing season, and while forming their



Large Early Erfurt.

In Comparing Prices, Remember We Pay the Postage on Ounces, Pounds, Pints and Quarts. See Inside Front Cover.

heads, and, above all, the ground must be kept clean of weeds and well cultivated.

Oz. ¼-lb. Lb.

Large Early Erfurt. Popular with market gardeners for late crop	2	00	6	00	20	00
Le Normands. Short stem, has very large heads, white and firm	60	2	00		7	00
Large Algiers. Market gardeners' popular late sort for the South	60	2	00		7	00

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Large Early Snowball. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for open ground	2	00	6 00 20 00
Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, very large late..	50	1 50	5 00
Late Italian Giant. Very large late sort	60	2 00	6 00
Early Italian Giant. Large and hardy	60	2 00	6 00

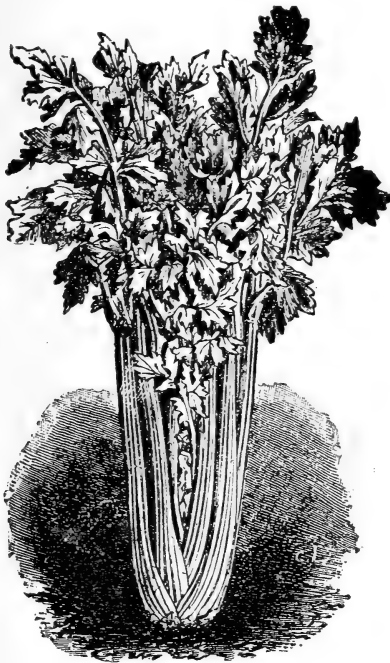
THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S SUPERIOR CELERY.

1 oz. to 3,000 Plants.

Celery is a very important crop; usually a well-paying one, and has come into such general use that almost every garden has a bed devoted to its growth. The rich nutty flavor of well-blanchered celery, grown in rich ground, is simply excellent.

Culture. Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight

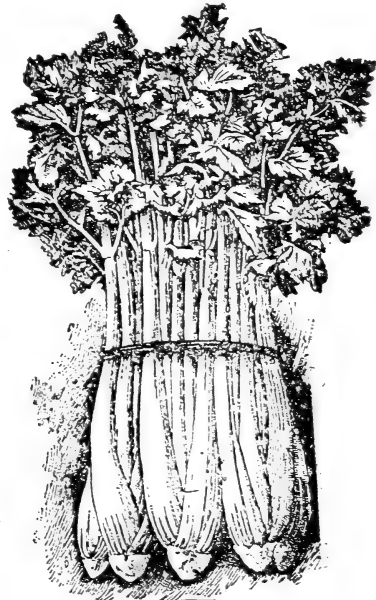
stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible; the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. In setting prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which the plants should be set six



White Plume.

rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds.

See to it that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate; as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may



Golden Self Blanching.

inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together, while the second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust and rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and

Wonders Never Cease. Bollwinkle Seed Co.'s Seeds Never Fail.

repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible, or the leaves may be pressed together by two wide boards, held firmly a few inches apart by cross ties and stakes, when in a few days more it will be fit for use. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while the ground is wet, as it would be sure to injure them.

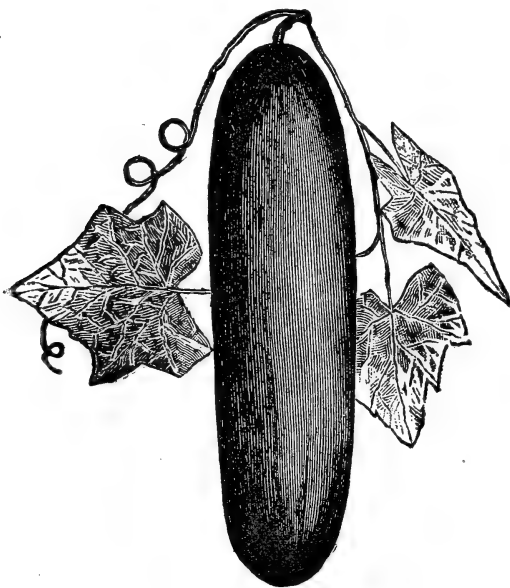
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage, requires but little banking up to bleach	20	60	2 10
Turnip Rooted Celery. Has edible roots	10	30	1 00

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties	20	60	2 10
Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping late sort	20	60	2 10
Large Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half dwarf white solid celery	20	60	2 10
Soup Celery. For soup greens	10	30	1 00
Golden Self Blanching. French strain, market gardeners' favorite	75	2 50	9 00

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S DELICIOUS CUCUMBERS.

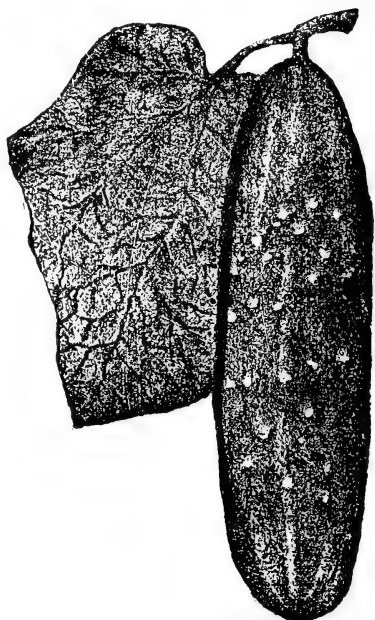
1 oz. seed to 80 hills, 1½ lbs. seeds to the acre.

Cucumbers require a rich and well cultivated soil in order to do well. They should be planted in hills from three to four feet apart, according to the conditions of the soil and time of planting. If planted early they require more space, as the vines have more time to expand before the hot summer weather sets in.



Creole Beauty Cucumber.

Before planting the land must be well prepared and enriched with rotted stable manure, or, if not obtainable, cotton-seed meal. The seeds are planted from eight to ten to a hill and covered about half an inch deep; when



Bollwinkle's N. C. Cucumber.

the young plants have the first rough leaves they are thinned out to a proper stand, which is about three to four to a hill.

Our gardeners often plant Cucumbers in the open ground as early as the month of February, and protect them during the cold weather with small glass-covered boxes. Or Cucumbers are sometimes started in hot beds, in bottomless strawberry boxes, or, as they are styled here, "Dirt Bands," and planted out of doors as soon as they have the first rough leaves.

REMEMBER

At prices quoted postpaid on seeds by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound and pound we deliver at your postoffice or nearest express office all charges paid. If you order pounds quoted by mail postpaid to be shipped by express at your expense you can deduct 10c per pound from mail prices.



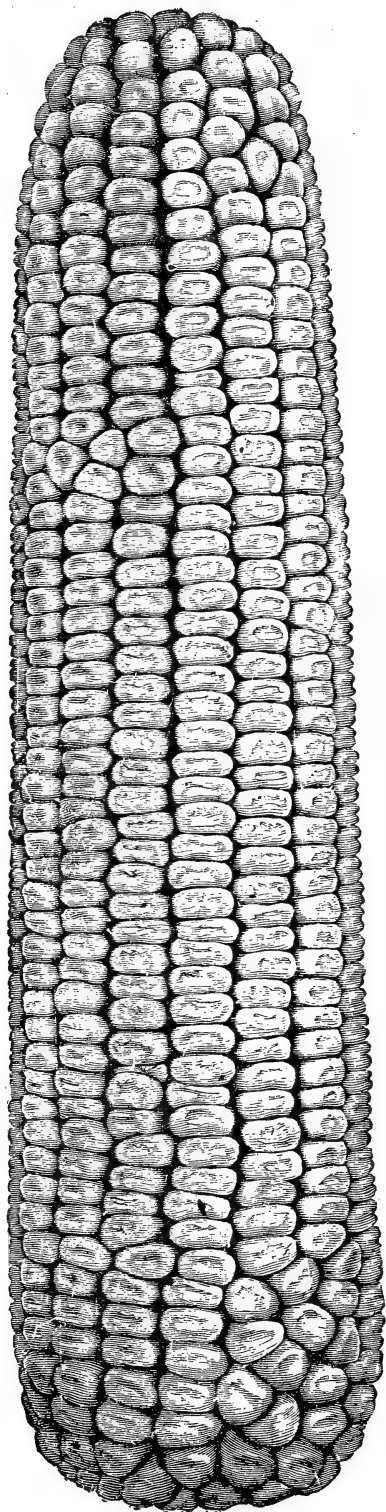
During dry weather in the spring, and especially while the plants begin to bear, they must be frequently watered to keep them in a bearing condition.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Creole Beauty. An excellent and much improved strain of the New Orleans market variety	40	1 25	4 10
Cumberland. Fruit straight, flesh firm but crisp and tender at every stage of growth. One of the best for pickling	10	30	1 10
Klondike. —One of the finest for forcing and one of the most perfect in shape, size, color and quality.	10	30	1 10
Bollwinkle's N. C. A fine long strain of white spine, 8 to 10 inches in length—very thick, uniform, smooth and straight. It holds its dark green color remarkably well so that altogether it is one of the best for slicing....	15	40	1 35
Davis Perfect Cucumber. New—See novelty pages. One of the very handsomest of the very long white spine cucumbers	15	50	1 35
Improved White Spine. A popular early variety ...	10	30	1 10
Improved Long Green. Fruit rather long and very slim.	10	30	1 10
N. O. Market. Very long and dark green, and superior for table use	10	30	1 10
Japanese Climbing. Good for frames or open ground ...	10	30	1 10
Small Gherkin. Very small burr, used for pickles ...	20	60	2 00
Evergreen. Very early and prolific, deep green color	10	30	1 10



New Orleans Market Cucumber.

Market Gardeners should Write for Special Cash Prices.



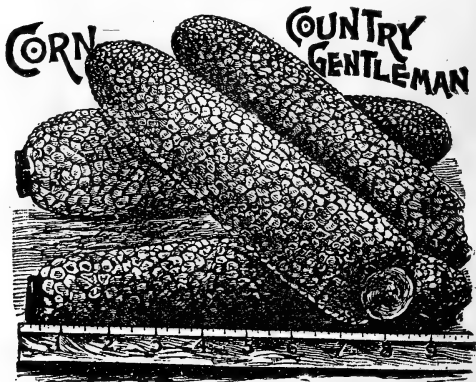
French Market Corn.

PEDIGREE SEED CORN

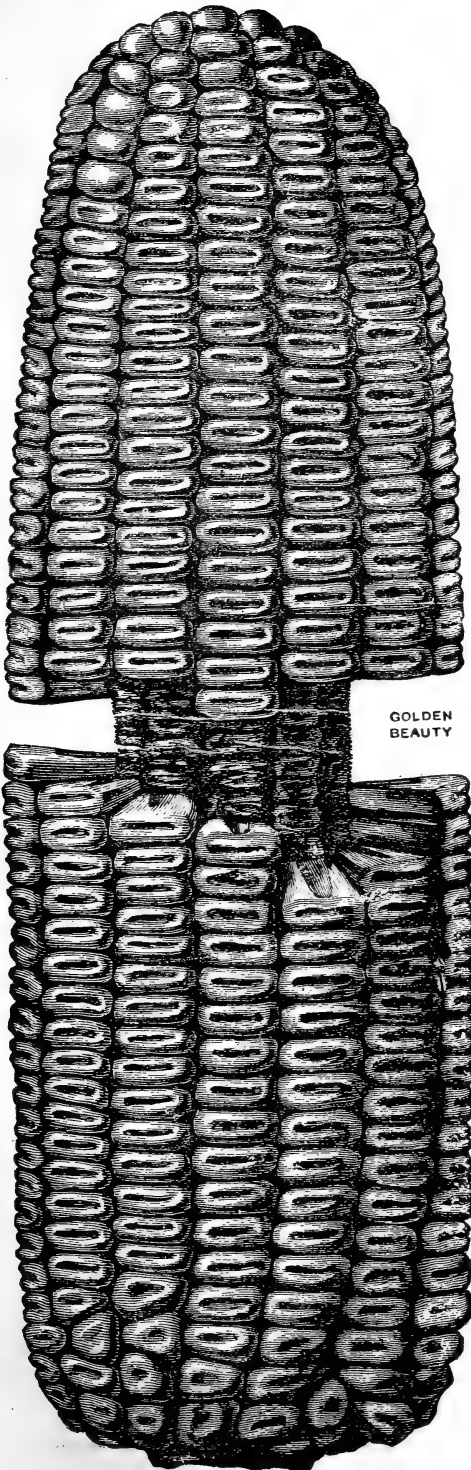
1 qt. Corn to 300 hills, 8 qts. to the Acre.

Cultivation.—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five grains and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adams Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a-half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to July.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
French Market. It has become the leading second early corn here	25	35	75
Extra Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown for early use	25	40	75
Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market.	25	40	75
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. One of the most popular varieties	25	40	1 50
Country Gentleman. Sugar. Large ears of delicious quality	20	40	1 50
Golden Dent Gourd Seed. This is now the standard variety in many corn-growing sections. Ears average nine to ten inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, are about six inches in circumference, contain 16 to 20 rows and are remarkably uniform. Kernels light yellow, deeply dented, and well placed on cob of medium size. Matures in 80 to 90 days	20	30	60
Early Yellow Canada. A long, eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both field and garden. It does well.	20	35	75



FIELD CORN.



Golden Beauty Corn.

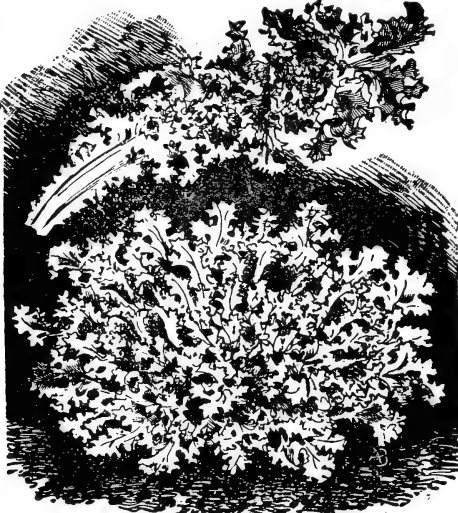
	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Early Leaming. Large deep grains, bright yellow, one of the best field varieties	20	30	50
Snowflake. Fine quality, very productive, good for field or garden	20	35	75
White Flint. Good variety of field corn	20	35	75
Hickory King. Large grain, small cob, a white field corn	20	35	75
Champion White Pearl. Standard sort, a very good field variety	20	35	75
Golden Beauty. Large grain, small cob, very productive, a field corn	20	30	50
White St. Charles. Large, white grain, red cob	20	30	50
White Rice Pop Corn. Used for popping	20	35	1 00
Mexican June. Best late corn yet introduced	20	35	75
White Rockdale. Very much like Snowflake	20	35	75
Yellow Creole. One of the best field varieties for the South	20	35	75
Gold Mine. Color, a bright golden yellow, grain is very deep, cob small. Stalks grow to a height of 7 or 8 feet	20	30	60
Silver Mine. Very desirable variety, purewhite kernels and very small white cob. Matures in 100 days	20	30	60
Mosby's Prolific. Medium size ears, very prolific, good all round corn	20	35	75
Mammoth Cuban White. Large ears, 16 to 24 rows on cob, fine yielder, matures in 115 days.	20	35	50
Blount's Prolific. Large yielding white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting	20	35	75
Marlboro Prolific Corn. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal	20	35	75

Write for Special Price on Corn in Bushel Lots.

ENDIVE.

1 oz. to 3,000 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. Seed to acre.

Culture. A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or if it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as lettuce.



Green Curled Endive.

When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as, if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early.

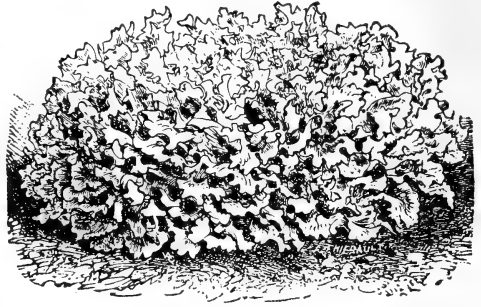
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Green Curled. Standard sort,			
for fall and winter	15	50	1 30
Broad-Leaved Escarolle. Good			
for fall and winter	15	50	1 30

Italian Red Ribbed Endive.

Oz. ¼-lb. Lb.

The most popular variety, producing beautifully curled dark green leaves, crisp, tender and blanches cream white

20 60 2 10



Broad-Leaved Escarolle.

Oz. ¼-lb. Lb.

Dandelion. The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, resembling endive, and affords one of the earliest and most healthful spring greens or salads. Sow early in spring in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to six inches in the drills; the following spring it will be fit for use

20 60 2 25

EGG PLANTS.

1 oz. seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Culture. The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated.

FIRST-CLASS SEEDS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We do not attempt to sell seeds at the lowest prices, but we endeavor to supply the best seeds obtainable as low as first-class seeds can be sold.

Our New Orleans Market Cucumber is the Market Gardener's and Shipper's Choice.



New Orleans Market Eggplant.



N. Y. Market Eggplant.

GARLIC.

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in this State. It is used chiefly by the foreign population to flavor stews, roasts and various other dishes. In the past few years it has come in demand more than any other culinary ingredient. It grows splendidly in our State, produces fine heads, and is largely cultivated. It is like onions; should be plant-



Garlic Bulbs.

ed in October and November in drills two or three feet apart, about six inches in the drill and about an inch deep. In the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops.

Garlic Bulbs.25c. lb.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

GIANT ITALIAN FENNEL.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Sow during fall and spring in rows, in flavor it resembles celery. Has been largely grown of late for shipping to Northern markets	10	30	1 10

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Florida High Bush. A new variety of strong, upright growth, fruit large, of excellent quality and usually borne a foot or more above ground	50	1 50	5 10

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Improved New York Spineless. The standard, largest and best	50	1 50	5 10

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty. Of recent introduction, handsome purple fruit	50	1 50	5 50

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
N. O. Market. Favorite with market gardeners here	50	1 50	5 10

KOHLRABI.

1 oz. Seed to 200 feet of drill, 1½ lbs. to the acre.

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of our city, and largely

Include Onion Sets in Your Spring Order.

cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded; or they may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as Ruta Baga.



White Vienna Kohlrabi.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate	20	60	2 10
Large White California. A very good variety	15	30	1 60

CABBAGE OR HEAD LETTUCE.

1 oz. seed to 250 feet drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.

Culture.—Lettuce is, with our market gardeners, one of their principal crops, and is grown here during the whole year. To grow it well in summer requires a good deal of labor, especially during dry weather, as it



Imp. Royal Cabbage Lettuce.

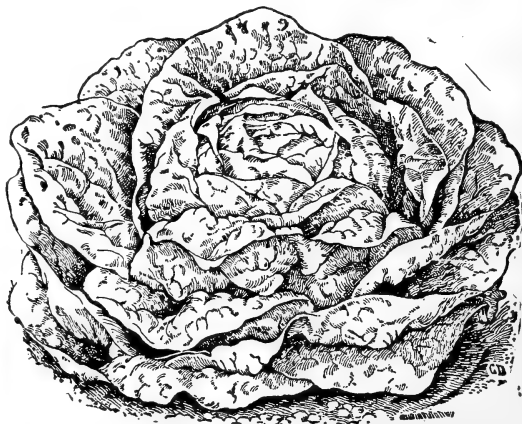
requires moisture and necessitates an almost constant watering. In autumn and early

spring, when the weather is cool, Lettuce seed, if sown broadcast, germinates freely, and, if transplanted into rich soil, will form fine, crisp and solid heads. In summer the seed has to be germinated before sowing, otherwise the ants will carry it off. The soil for Lettuce can hardly be too rich, as the size of the head depends entirely upon the condition of the soil. Lettuce should be planted out in rows a foot apart and from eight to ten inches apart in rows.



May King Lettuce.

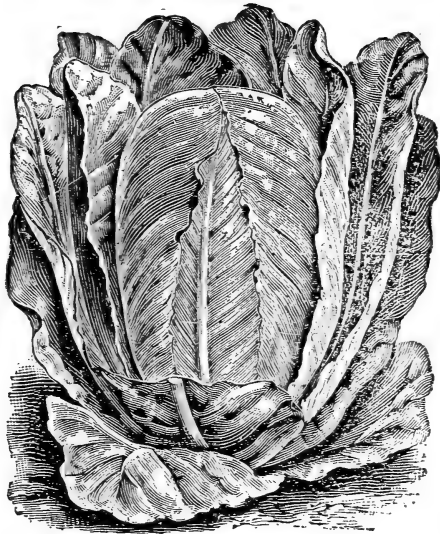
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Big Boston. Large, solid heading variety, best for market	20	50	1 60
White Summer Cabbage. Close heads of good size, fine for summer	10	30	1 10



Trocadero Lettuce.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
California Cream Butter. Very large solid heads..	10	30	1 10
Trocadero. French strain, one of the best varieties for shipping	20	50	1 60

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BEANS IN BUSHEL LOTS.



Perfection Paris Cos. Lettuce.

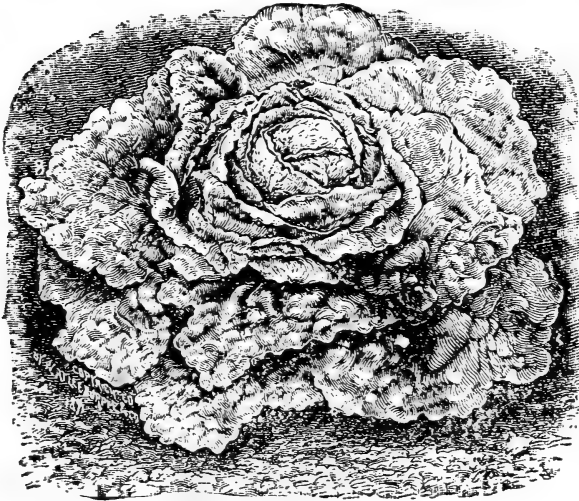
Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Hanson Improved. Always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green with light veins, inner leaves white 15 50 1 50

Perfection Paris Cos. Finest of all the Cos. Sorts 15 50 1 60

Large Passion. A selected strain, large, solid heads.. 15 50 1 60

Improved Royal Cabbage. A large white cabbage variety 15 50 1 60

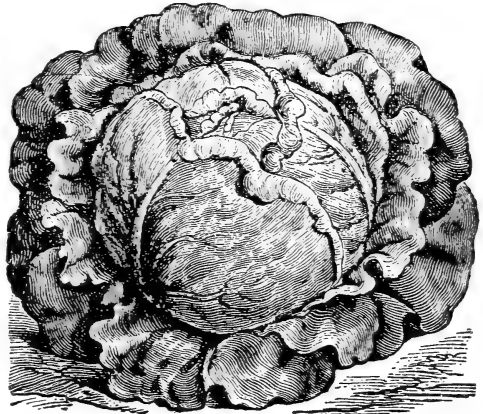


Large Passion Lettuce.

Early Italian Cos. This variety of recent introduction is the earliest and most dwarf of all Cos Lettuces. It grows stiffly erect, only 6 to 7 inches high, and is tightly folded. The inside leaves are of a pure white color, very crisp and of exceedingly mild flavor..... 20 60 2 10

May King. (New.) Heads extra large and solid, green outside, but heart clear yellow, very desirable 15 50 1 50

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. Forms large solid heads, leaves smooth and thick, tender and fine flavored 15 50 1 50



Big Boston Lettuce.

LEEK.

1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.

Culture.—A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broadcast and transplanted, when



Broad American Flag.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON CORN IN BUSHEL LOTS.

about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart and six inches apart in the row. Should be planted at least five inches deep. They require good cultivation in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and in January and February for summer.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Broad American Flag. Large, and superior to London Flag, popular with gardeners	10	30	1 10

Large Carentan Winter. An extra large variety, hardy, and a good keeper	15	50	1 50
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Large Carentan Leek.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Large Rouen. Very hardy and strong, very broad, flag-like leaves	10	30	1 00

Musselburg. (Scotch Champion.) Hardy sort, leaves fan-shaped and dark green	15	50	1 50
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MUSK MELON.

One ounce to 60 hills; 2 to 4 pounds, in hills, to the acre.



N. O. Market Melon.

The melon delights in rich sandy soil, but should never be cultivated in the vicinity of cucumbers, squashes or pumpkins, as it will invariably become impregnated with them, and produce fruit of an inferior quality. Sow in hills of light, rich soil, four feet apart, allowing but three plants to grow in each hill, after they have grown about a foot long pinch off the points of shoots, which cause the vines not only to become stronger, but makes them produce lateral branches, and prove more productive and mature earlier.



Rocky Ford Melon.

In Comparing Prices With Other Seed Houses, Remember Bollwinkle Pays the Postage or express on Garden Seed by the pint, quart and pound.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Long Island Beauty. The earliest and finest in quality	10	30	1 10
Netted Gem. Very early, small, fine flavor	10	30	1 10
Rocky Ford. Small, very sweet, the famous basket melon	10	30	1 10
Nutmeg. Named for its shape, sweet and early	10	30	1 00
Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality ...	10	30	1 10
Osage. Oblong, light green, netted skin	10	30	1 00
N. O. Market. Large, very sweet; none better	10	25	90
Banana. Shaped somewhat as name indicates, grows from two to two and one-half feet in length, flesh deep salmon, of good quality	15	40	1 25
Burrel's Gem. Combines the best characteristics of these well-known Musk Melons: Osage, Defender, Rocky Ford and Acme. It has a thin, tough rind, well arched ribs and grey netting. Meat reddish orange, thick, fine-grained and spicy. Average weight of each melon, about 2¼ lbs.	10	30	1 10

WATERMELON.

One ounce to 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds, in hills, to an acre.

Culture.—Watermelons require a rich, though rather sandy soil, for best development, and thrive best in a warm, sunny exposure. Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way and cultivate like the Musk-melon.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Kolb's Gem. Large, good shipper, bright red flesh..	10	20	60
Ice Cream. Very early, red flesh	10	20	60
Alabama Sweet. The best melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green faintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless, very prolific; we cannot recommend this melon too highly. Fancy selected Southern grown seed	10	20	60

WATSON WATERMELON.

This melon was introduced in Georgia three years ago, and to-day is considered one of the best melons that have been grown in that section. It is of the long green variety, with small white veins running over the rind. The rind is thick, consequently is a good shipper for long distances. The meat is very red and of excellent quality. Our seed of this melon has been grown on a farm of 700 acres. No other variety of melon is grown on this farm, consequently the seed has no chance to get mixed with other varieties. We had one of these melons sent us from Georgia this summer and found it one of the finest melons we have ever seen, and we recommend it to our customers who want a first-class melon, especially for shipping purposes. Ounce 10 cts., ¼ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.10.



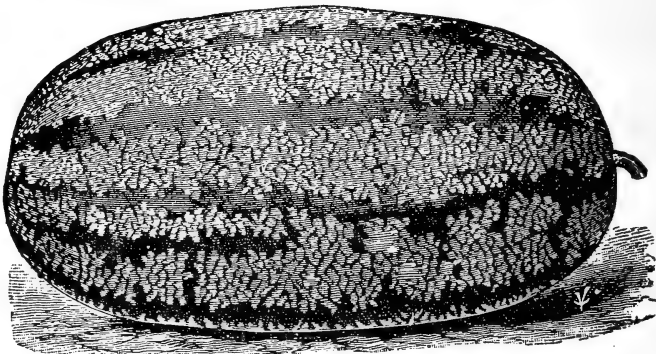
Kolb's Gem Melon.

Melon Growers, Attention!

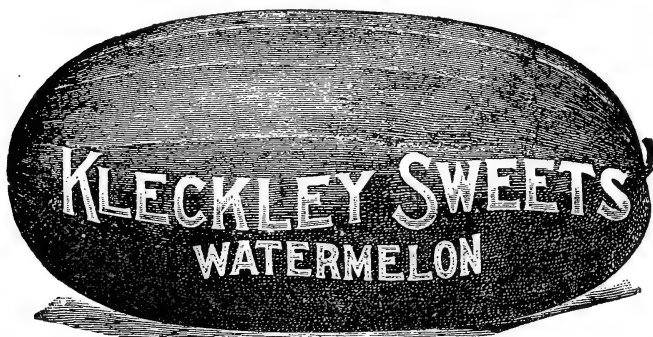
The varieties of melons listed here are all first class, some being more suitable for one purpose and some for another. Our seeds have been grown by careful specialists, and can be depended upon to produce good crops of true-to-name melons.

Large Buyers.—We will quote Special Prices on Melon Seeds on request. Send us list of your requirements.

It sometimes happens that we can supply other varieties than here mentioned. If interested, write us what you wish to buy and quantity required. If possible, we will quote special prices.



Rattlesnake Melon.



PACKETS WELL FILLED

Our packets, we believe, contain more seeds in proportion to the price asked than those put up by the majority of seedsmen. You get full value for your money, and liberal discounts as well.

We are prepared to fill your order at any time—right NOW. It will pay you to order early, so you will have your seed to sow just at the right time.

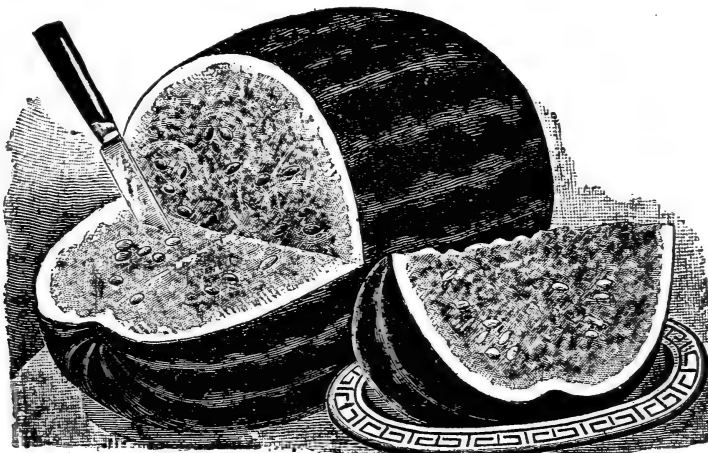
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.		Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Blue Gem. Bright red flesh, very sweet, fine shipper ..	10	20	60	Triumph. Bluish green skin, red flesh, large, good shipper	10	20	60

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT KILLS INSECTS, SAVES FOLIAGE.

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. 5-lb package, not prepaid, 30c.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Kleckley Sweets. Exceedingly sweet and fine flavored..	10	20	60

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Florida Favorite. An improvement on Rattlesnake	10	20	60



	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped, late	10	20	60
Citron. Round and handsome for preserving only	10	25	75

Triumph Melon.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Seminole. Long, light green very sweet	10	20	60

MUSTARD.

1 oz. seed to 50 feet drill, 8 lbs. to an acre.

Culture.—This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded is very little cultivated, and is used chiefly for medicinal purposes, or pickling. The large-leave and curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

**Giant Curled Mustard.**

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Giant Southern Curled. Very large curled leaves	10	20	60

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Chinese Broadleaved. Leaves of great size, not curled..	10	20	60
White or Yellow Seeded. Used for seasoning pickles	5	15	40
Ostrich Plume. Plumes are very long and finely crimped. Pretty as an ornamental plant	10	25	75

**MUSHROOMS.**

The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces no seed, but instead there is developed a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years.

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hotbeds or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform de-

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Seeds Best on Earth.

gree of temperature and moisture. Fermenting horse manure at a temperature of about 70 degrees, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required and eight to twelve inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed firmly and evenly. In this bed plant the broken pieces of spawn six inches apart; cover the whole with two inches of light soil and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly and with lukewarm water. Price 40c per brick. Six bricks, \$2.00.

OKRA.

1 oz. seed to 50 feet drill; 10 lbs. seed to acre.

Culture.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt and water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two or three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.



French Market Okra.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
French Market. Dwarf, very productive long green pods	10	15	50



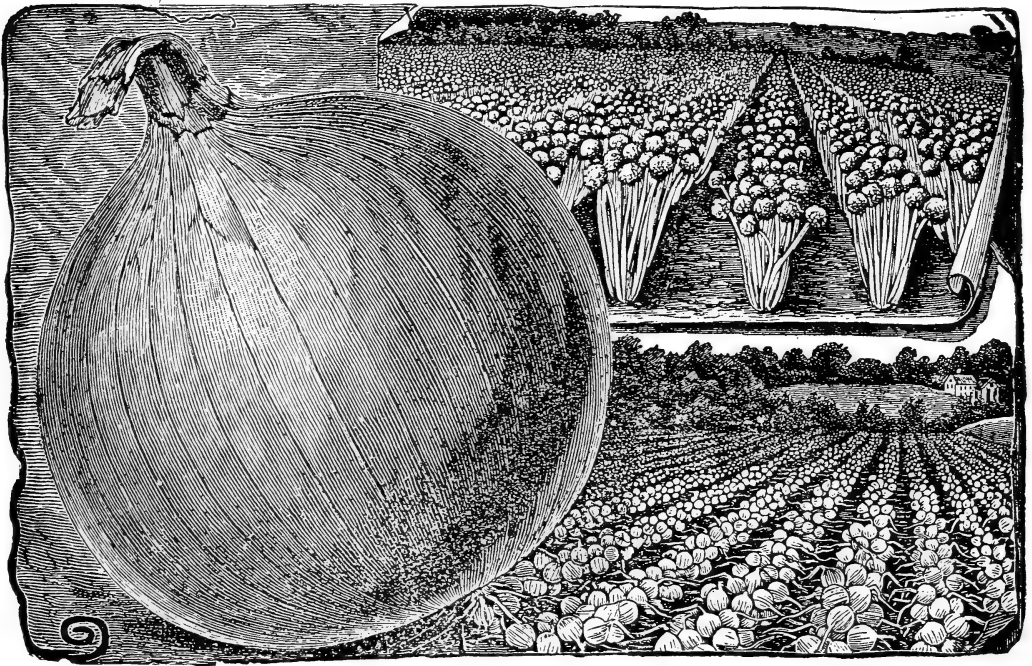
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
White Velvet. Tender white			
pods, smooth	10	15	50
Dwarf Green Prolific. Very			
early, medium size pods ...	10	15	50
Tall Green or Tall Growing.			
Pods long and green	10	15	50

Perkin's Perfected Long Pod.—An improved strain of Perkin's Mammoth Green Pod, with better-shaped pods in abundance. which, when ready for use, are from 4 to 5 inches long, of handsome shape and color. Used largely by canners, as it is of uniformly good quality. Oz. 10c., ¼-lb., 20c., lb. 60c.

Kleckley's Favorite.—The sturdy plants grow 2 1-2 to 3 feet high, have many leaves and bear attractive, smooth, white pods at each leaf-joint. The pods are about 6 inches long and 1 1-4 inches in diameter, gradually tapering to the end. While young, the pods are tender and fleshy. Oz., 10c., ¼-lb. 20c., 1 lb., 60c.

Our Assortment of Flower Seeds, Suitable for Southern Climate, is the Best That Can be Found.

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED COMPANY'S TESTED ONION SEED.

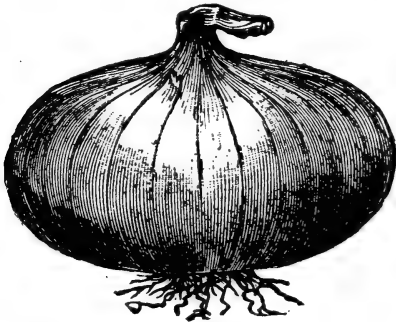


Creole Onion.

1 oz. seed to 200 feet drill, 5 lbs. to an acre.

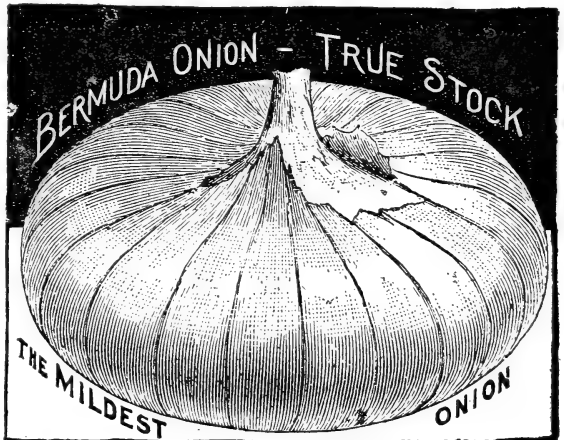
Culture.—In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 15th of November. If sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast; protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is

When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five to six inches apart in rows. The



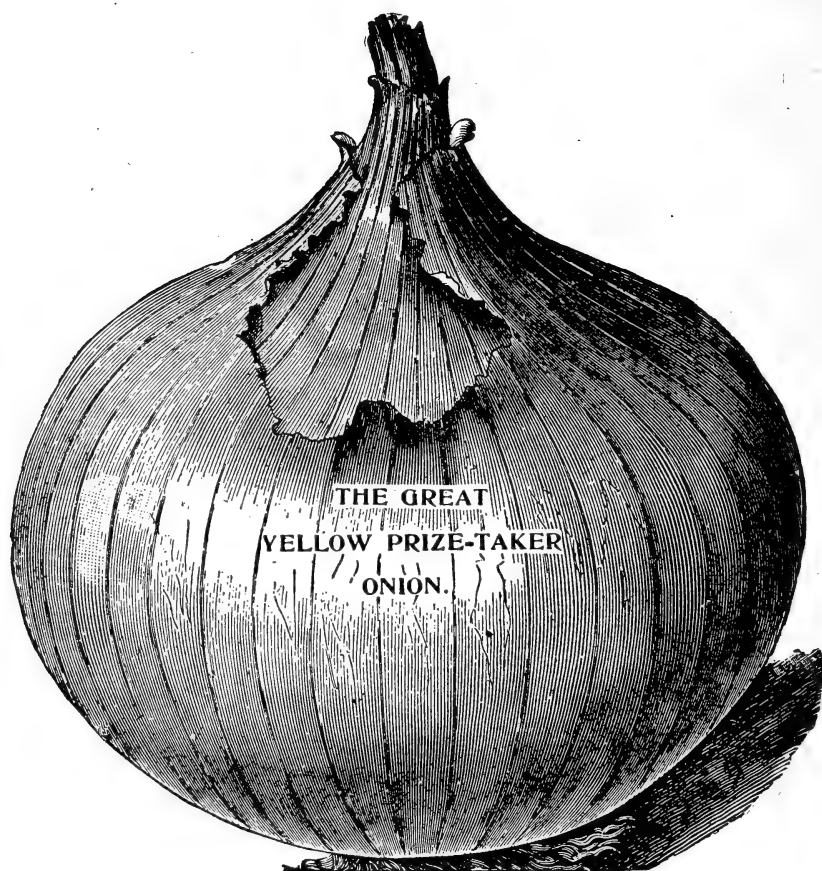
Australian Brown.

removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use *Latania* leaves for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but, if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil.



ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to take up.

We Supply Two-Thirds of the Market Gardener's Trade in New Orleans



In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole can be sown in January and February. In that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good-sized Onion. Growers here use very little, if any, fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Louisiana or Red Creole. Best for the South, good keeper	30	1 00	3 60
Yellow Prizetaker. Immense size, globe-shaped, selected	20	60	2 10
Australian Brown Onion. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown	20	60	2 10
White Bermuda. (Teneriffe Grown), Early, flat-shape.	20	75	2 60

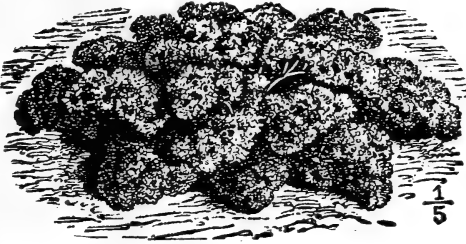
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Red Bermuda. (Teneriffe Grown.) Early, flat shape.	20	75	2 60
Mammoth Silver King. The largest white Onion in cultivation	20	60	2 10
White Wonder, or White Creole. A beautiful white Onion, especially adapted to the South. It has a thorough, tight, milky-white skin, fine shape, is very solid and a good keeper.	50	1 50	5 10
Crystal White Wax. This is a beautiful white, early-maturing Onion. Largely planted in the fall; does well planted in the spring also	30	1 00	3 60
Large Red Wethersfield. Half early and a good keeper, large size	20	60	2 10
Yellow Danvers. A standard sort, early, and a good keeper ..	20	60	2 10

Try Our Tested Stock of Onion Seed.

PARSLEY.

1 oz. seed to 250 feet drill, 8 lbs. to an acre.

Culture.—Can be sown during the fall, from August to October, and during spring, from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast.



Curled Parsley.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Plain Leaved. This is the kind raised for New Orleans market	10	20	50
Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind. Has been largely grown of late for shipping	10	20	60
Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds	10	20	60
Creole Parsley. Best for summer	10	20	60
Turnip Rooted. The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip	10	15	50

PARSNIP.

1 ounce seed to 250 feet of drill.

Culture.—Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. When the plants are three inches high thin out to three inches apart in the rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

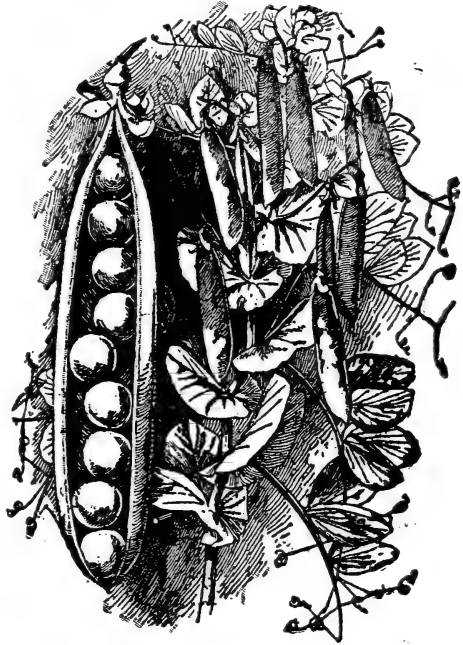
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
The Hollow Crown, or Sugar. Is the kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended	10	25	75

PEAS.

1 qt. to 150 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

Culture.—Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground matured the previous year, else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing, the Dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall-growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground, will not bear well, but they produce in sandy, light soil.

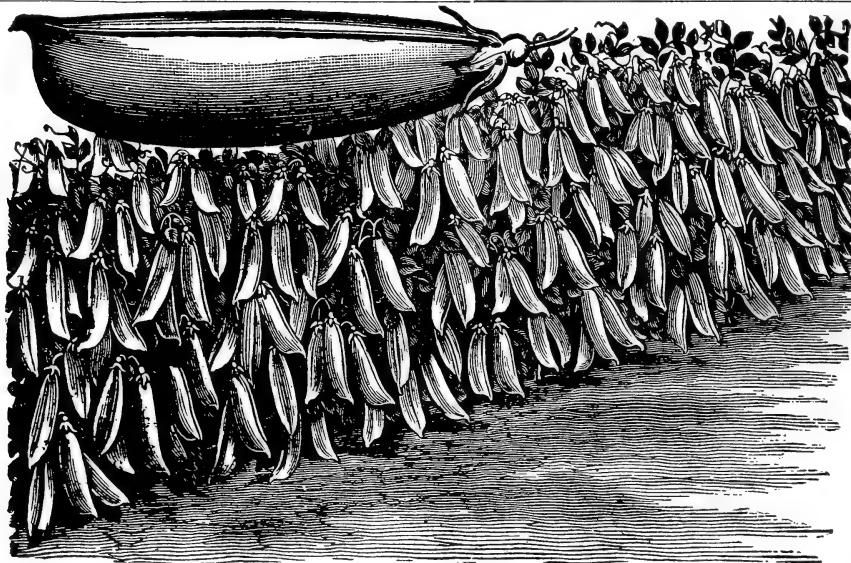
Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Early Washington and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted;



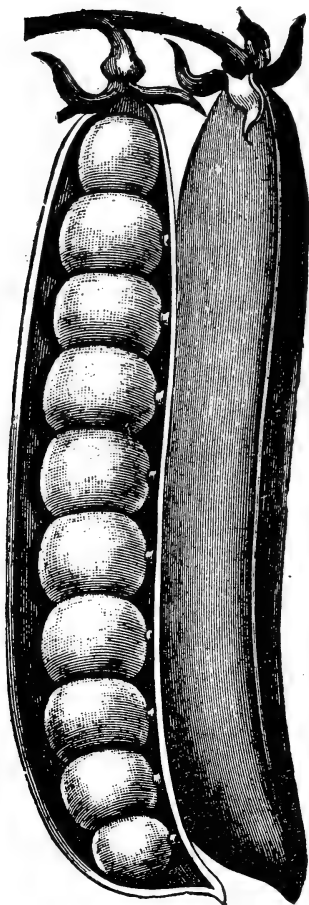
Early Alaska Peas.

but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in the drills to support them, and even the Dwarf kinds will bear better when stacked.

Don't Buy Cheap and Spurious Seeds, as It Is Only a Waste of Time and Money.



First and Best Peas.



White Marrowfat Peas.

Write for Special Prices on Peas in Bushel Lots

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Alaska. One of the very earliest and best.....	25	50	2 50
American Wonder. Early and productive, fine quality....	25	40	2 50
Blue Beauty. Pods medium size, peas of fine flavor....	25	50	2 50
Champion of England. A well-known variety, pole.....	25	40	2 00
Stratagem. Very large pods, peas of first quality,.....	25	40	2 00
Early Washington. Favorite with market gardeners here	25	50	2 50
First and Best. Our standard market garden, extra early peas	25	50	2 50
Telephone. Large, full pods, prolific, tall-growing variety	25	40	2 00
Prizewinner. The heaviest cropper of any of the Early wrinkled sorts	25	40	2 00
Blackeye Marrowfat. Good tall-growing winter variety, very productive	25	40	2 00
Large White Marrowfat. Similar to the above; pole....	25	40	1 50
Dwarf Sugar (Edible Pods). Very early and prolific.....	25	40	2 00

GERMINATING SEEDS..

Complaints are often made to seedmen by inexperienced truck farmers and planters that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule, is mostly the gardener's, but the seedman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused, nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced, we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing, read our directions for planting.

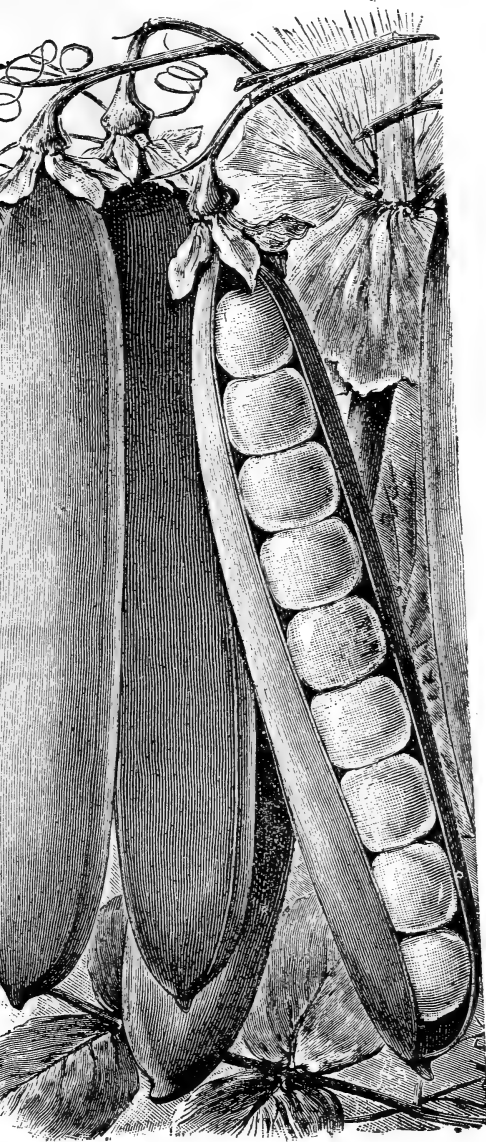
2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule is, never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones, which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered one-fourth to one-half inch, according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower, may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather, no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting, have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed; if any is needed, use well rotted horse, or in light, sandy soil, cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.



Gradus Peas.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Field or Cow Peas. (Price on application)			
Gardus, or Prosperity. Large wrinkled peas, with pods as large as Telephone and as early as First and Best....	25	40	2 50
Improved Tom Thumb. A well known popular extra early pea. Height $\frac{3}{4}$ foot..	25	40	2 00

Cut Down Your Feed Bill—Plant Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet.

PEPPER.

1 oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

Culture.—Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and, when large enough, transplanted into the ground, in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and one



Cayenne Pepper.

foot to one foot and a half in the rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in any other section of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making Pepper Sauce, the mild variety is highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they mix very rapidly.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Long Red Cayenne. Bright red, slender pods, very hot.	20	75	2 50
Bell or Bull Nose. Large, bright red, largely for pickling	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped, very hot; used for pickling.	25	75	2 50



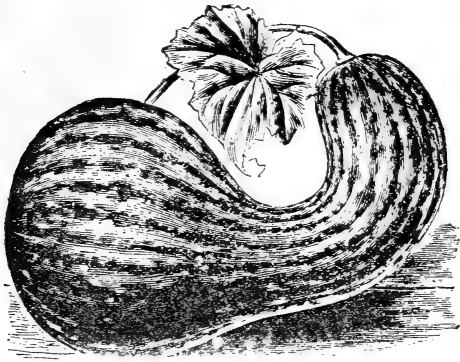
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Ruby King. Beautiful bright red, long and sweet	25	75	2 50
Long Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 60
Tabasco. Medium size, bright pods, very hot, best for pepper sauce	50	1 50	5 00
Birdeye, or Creole. Round pod, very small and hot	50	1 50	5 00
Chinese Giant. Extra large, very early and productive.	50	1 50	5 00
Celestial. At first fruit is yellow; when fully matured, red	25	75	2 50

PUMPKIN.

1 lb. seed to 300 hills; 5 pounds to the acre.

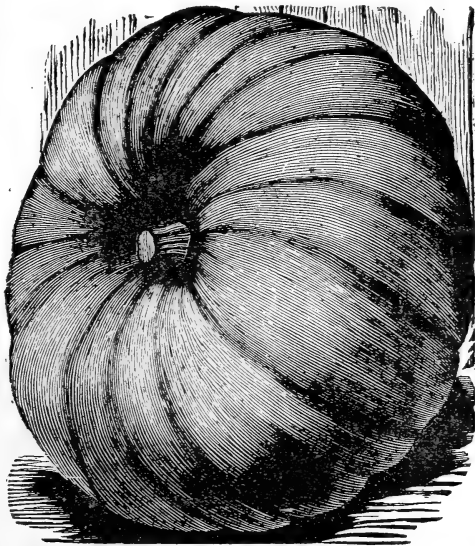
Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

Give Our Seeds a Trial and be Convinced That What We Say Are Facts



Cashaw Crookneck Pumpkin.

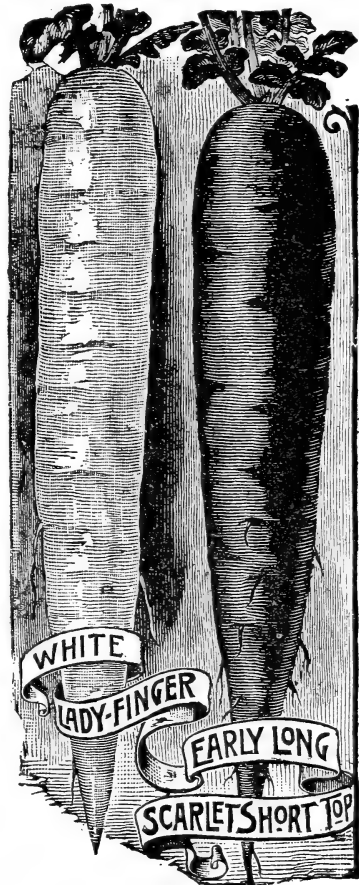
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Large Cheese. Flat, one of the best field variety.....	10	20	50
Early Sugar. Fine grained, sweet and prolific, small yellow	10	20	60
Green Striped Cashaw. Fine keeper of first quality crookneck	10	30	1 00
Golden Yellow Mammoth. A very large French variety..	10	30	1 00
Kentucky Field. For stock...	10	20	50



Golden Yellow Mammoth Pumpkin.

RADISHES.

Radishes should only be grown on light, mellow soil, well prepared before planting, and heavily manured. To be palatable radishes must be grown quick. While there are many kinds of radishes, the Scarlet Turnip White Tip, the Long Brightest Scarlet, the Half Long Scarlet and French Breakfast White Tip are the most popular varieties with our Southern gardeners. Radishes are grown in this section throughout the year, but during the summer months they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The planting can be done by broadcasting or in drills 18 inches apart. It takes about ten pounds of seed to the acre if sown in drills.

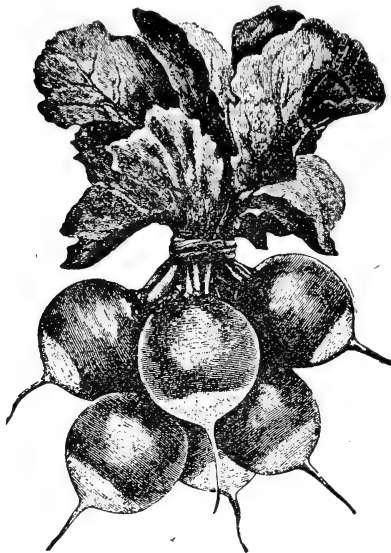


The Bollwinkle Seed Co.'s Cabbage Seed Has No Equal. One Trial Always Convinces.



French Breakfast Radish.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip. White tipped, round, crisp and beautiful	10	20	60
Large White Summer. Of large size, round	10	20	60
Golden Globe. Round, good for summer	10	20	60



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
French Breakfast. Pink and white, early half long variety	10	20	60
Half Long French Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp, fine market variety	10	20	60
Long Scarlet Short Top. Very land and crisp, standard sort	10	20	60
Long Brightest Scarlet, white tipped. Finest market variety	10	20	60
Long Chartier, White Tipped. Another good market variety	10	20	60
Long White Lady Finger. Crisp and tender, good for summer	10	20	60
White Strasburg. Very large, the Germans' favorite.....	10	20	60
Chinese Scarlet Winter. Very handsome and distinct.....	10	20	60
Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	20	20	60
Long Icicle. The finest white variety, very early.....	10	25	75
Cincinnati Market. A long bright scarlet sort.....	10	20	60

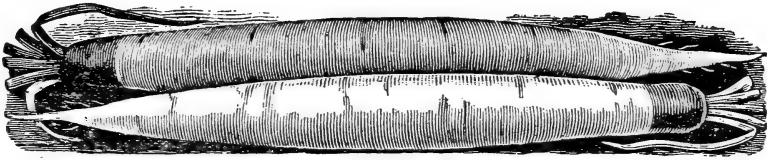


Half Long Scarlet Radish.

ROQUETTE.

Is used as a salad like cress, which it resembles very much. It is sown from September to March. Oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Write for Special Price on Bushel Lots of Beans, Peas and Corn.



Sandwich Island Salsify.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.

A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and thin out from three to four inches in the rows. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

SORREL.

Planted in drills a foot apart during the fall of the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach; also in soup and salad.



Broad-leaved Sorrel.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Broad-leaved Sorrel	15	50	1 50

SPINACH.

Sow 10 to 12 Pounds to the Acre.

A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot, it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.



Savoy Spinach.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Broad-leaved Flanders. A standard sort	10	15	35
Curled Leaf Savoy. Large, curled and wrinkled leaves.	10	15	35
Round-leaved Viroflay. Very large, dark green, a favorite sort	10	15	35
Long Standing. Leaves very large and thick, best for spring sowing	10	15	35
Victoria. Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-standing." A fine variety for spring sowing	10	15	35



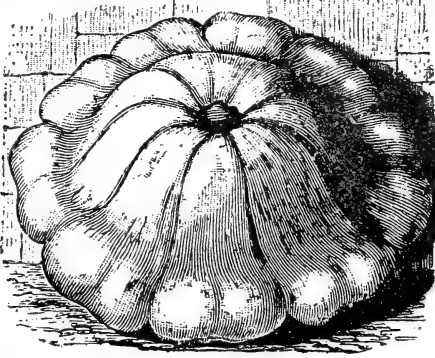
Flanders Spinach.

Write for Special Prices on Bushel Lots of Corn, Peas and Beans.

SQUASH.

One Ounce Will Plant About 25 to 30 Hills;
Three Pounds to an Acre.

Squashes grow readily on almost any soil, but will well repay generous treatment. Plant in hills about six feet apart; have the soil well enriched with a good quantity of manure or compost to each hill. Sow eight or ten



Early Bush Squash.

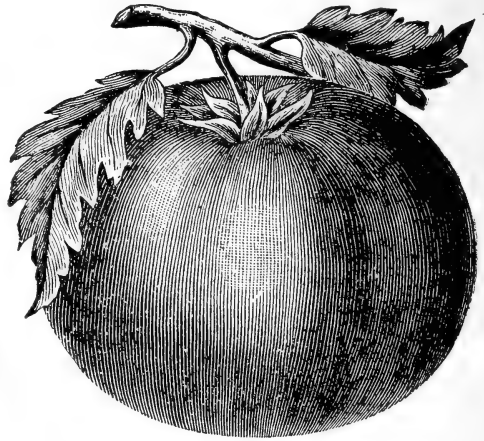
seeds to a hill to allow for loss by insects. Three or four of the strongest plants are enough to leave in a hill.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Bush or Pattypan. A good early market variety.	10	20	75
Summer Crookneck. Best for summer	10	20	75
Hubbard. Well known, good for late use.....	10	25	90
Mammoth Chili. Rich orange-yellow color; always growing to an enormous size; specimens have been grown to weigh 200 lbs.....	15	30	1 10
Italian Vegetable Marrow. (Cocozella di Napoli). Vine produces large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first, but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples.....	10	30	1 00

TOMATO.

1 Ounce of Seed Will Produce 2,000 Plants.

Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick, and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly.



Beauty Tomato.

If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart, each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop, the seed should be sown towards the latter part of May and during June.



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

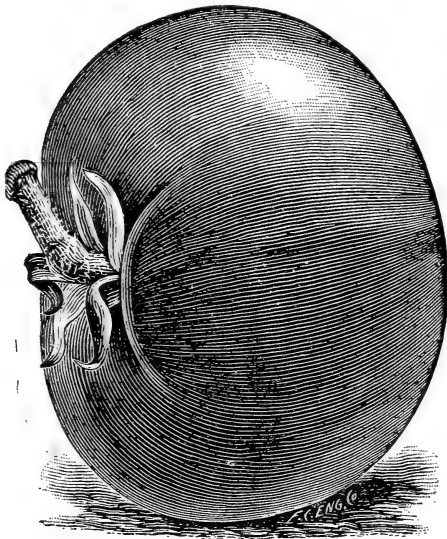
	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Earliana. Extra early, bright red, smooth	30	1 00	3 00
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation.....	40	1 25	4 00
Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early red.....	25	75	2 50

Make Success Surer This Year by Planting Bollwinkle's Reliable Seeds



	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Favorite. Large, smooth, good shipper	20	60	2 00
Beauty. Large, thick flesh, one of the best.....	20	60	2 00
Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth, good shipper.....	20	60	2 00
Acme. Medium size, smooth and good	20	60	2 00

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Improved Trophy. Very solid, fine canner	20	60	2 00
Golden Queen. Large, smooth, golden yellow	25	75	2 50
Red Plum. Bright red, round, for pickles	25	75	2 50
Chalks Jewel. Very early, productive, smooth, round and of superior quality....	30	1 00	3 00
Dwarf Stone. As early and nearly double the size of Dwarf Champion, much more productive	30	1 00	3 00
Truckers' Favorite. The finest large purple fruited sort....	30	1 00	3 00



Crimson Cushion.

GARDEN TURNIPS FOR THE TABLE.

1 oz. seed to 250 feet drill; 2 lbs. to seed an acre.

Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long it should receive a top dressing of land plaster or ashes. If stable manure is used, the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later

If We Please You, Tell Others; if We Don't, Tell Us.

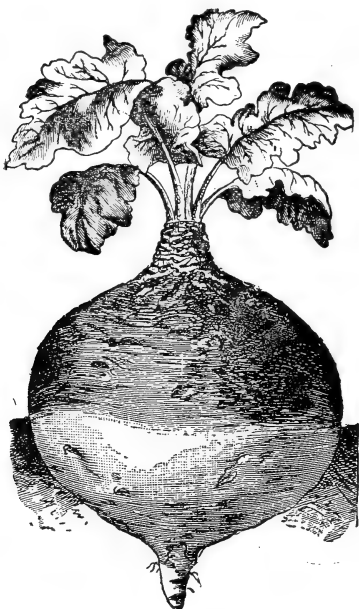


Early Red or Purple Top Turnip.

than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomperanian Globe are best for spring, but also good for autumn.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	10	20	60

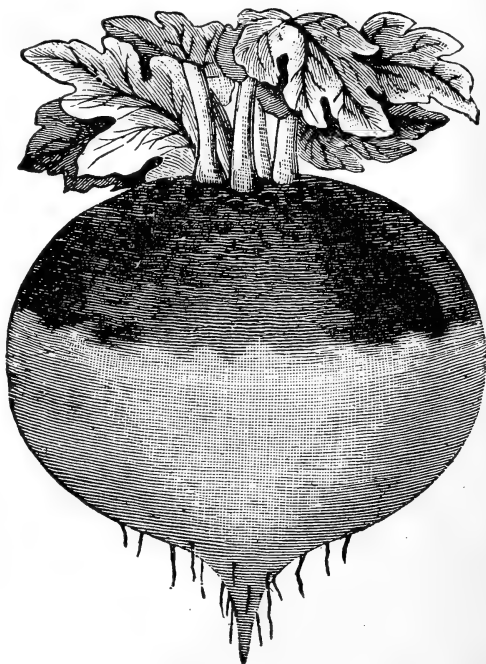
Early Red or Purple Top. The popular flat sort.....	10	20	50
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Purple Top Ruta Baga.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Purple Top Globe. A standard sort with gardeners here	10	20	60
White Flat Dutch. A good early flat sort	10	20	50
Pomperanian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
Cow Horn, Long White, in shape resembling a cow's horn	10	20	60
Golden Ball. Very handsome	10	20	60
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. Large and productive	10	20	50
Amber Globe. Good and sweet	10	20	50
White Hanover. Very productive, and a fine keeper.	10	20	50
Seven Top. Used for stock..	10	20	50

White Milan (Extra Early). Similar to Purple Top Milan, except color, which is pure white	10	25	75
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Purple Top Globe Turnip.

Remember, the Bollwinkle Seed Company Pay the Postage.

HERBS SWEET, POT, MEDICINAL

CULTURE.—Most Herbs thrive best on light, sandy soil. Sow early in the Spring or Fall in carefully prepared and thoroughly cultivated ground. Plant shallow and press soil down firmly.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative.....	\$0 05	Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities.....	\$0 05
Balm. For culinary purposes.....	05	Lavender. For oil and distilled water..	05
Basil. Dwarf or bush. Culinary herb...	05	Marjoram. Pot. Used in seasoning....	10
Basil. Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc.	05	Marjoram. Sweet. Used in seasoning..	05
Bene. The leaves used for dysentery...	05	Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	05
Borage. Leaves used as a salad.....	05	Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities..	05
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread	05	Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	05
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities.....	10	Sage. Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	05
Coriander. Seeds aromatic	05	Savory. Summer. Used as a culinary herb	05
Cumin	05	Savory. Winter. Used as a culinary herb	05
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar..	05	Tansy. Generally used in bitters.....	10
Fennel. Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring	05	Thyme. Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	05
Fennel. Florence. In flavor resembling celery	05	Thyme. French	10
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities; poi- sonous	05	Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities...	05
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities....	05		



TOBACCO



CULTURE.—Sow seed early in the Spring in seed bed; when plants are about 6 inches high transplant in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly. One ounce of seed for 5,000 plants.

WHITE BURLEY.

A valuable sort for either cut or plug tobacco. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

BIG HAVANA.

Large leaf of good flavor and fine texture. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF.

A popular variety in the North and New England States. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

SWEET ORONOKO.

Produces good plug fillers; a fine natural chewing leaf. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

IMPROVED GROUND CHERRY.

The best of the husk Tomatoes; makes fine preserves. Fruit is a handsome yellow color, nearly round; enclosed in a husk, which opens as fruit matures. Plant and cultivate same as Tomatoes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40.

GARDEN LEMON.

Produces fruit of a striking appearance, useful for preserves; has a decidedly acid flavor. Very productive. Cultivate same as Muskmelons. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We can supply, in proper season, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Egg-Plant, Pepper, Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants in any quantity. Write for prices, stating the quantity wanted.

Wonders Never Cease. Bollwinkle Seed Co.'s Seeds Never Fail.



ANNUALS grow, bloom and die the first year from seed. **BIENNIALS** bloom the second year from seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year. **PERENNIALS** usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years; some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

The most satisfactory way to sow all fine seed is under glass in a greenhouse, hot bed, or in the house. Flowers succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well rotted manure.

Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seed in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size—a good natural rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly down over it. Do not plant any seed when the ground is wet.

The importance of uniform attention to watering may best be learned by experience and observation, but the inexperienced cultivator may be reminded that to omit a single watering, and allow the young plant germs from seed to remain in a parched state, a too frequent indiscriminate watering usually leads to the eventual loss of the whole. As soon as the plants appear, they will require careful attention, as the least overwatering may cause them to “damp off” and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant some air may be admitted.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd

each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habits of growth.

Flower seeds are often sown out of time than at the proper season, because most everybody thinks of sowing when the same plants are in full bloom, and we can safely assert that more Pansy seed is called for in January and February than in September and October, and more Hyacinths and Narcissus bulbs in February than at the proper planting season. The seeds sown out of time will produce poor plants, and if they bloom at all the flowers will be imperfect and small, which is needless to say.

By setting out the young seedlings, consideration should be taken of the height and combination of colors in order to make a pretty effect.

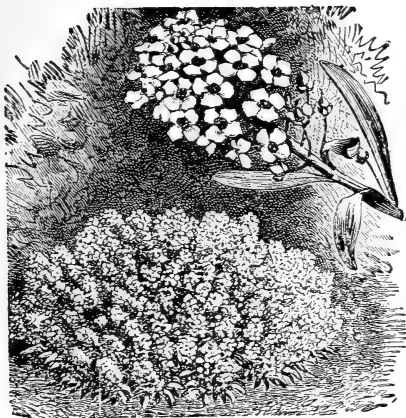
Time of Planting.—The following varieties do best sown in September, October and November: Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Hollyhock, Ten Week Stocks, Larkspur, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Aster, Snap Dragon, Pat Marigold, Dusty Miller, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, and Sweet Williams. In October: Scareel Flax, Lobelias, Grove Love, Love in the Mist, Evening Primrose, Petunia, Mignonette, Catchfly, Morning Bride, etc.

In February and March sow in sheltered places, or in a cold frame: Balsams, all varieties of Amaranthus, Scarlet Sage, Zinnias, African Marigold, Torenia, Browallia, Cosmos, Sunflower, Ice Plant, Dahlia, Gaillardia and Gomphena. Verbena may be sown from September to January, and will bloom well.

Plant flowering bulbs from October to February. Hyacinths, Narcissus and Tulips should be planted in November and December, in order to get them to bloom to perfection. Calla Lilies, Ranunculus and Anemones planted from October to January will bloom profusely in spring and early summer. Dahlia Roots should be planted out in March and April.

Thrip Juice Kills Scale on Trees. Pints, 60c; Quarts, 80c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEED

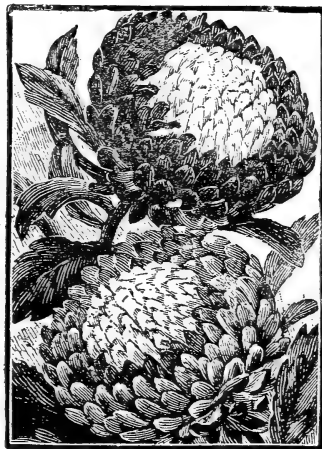


Sweet Alyssum.

Sweet Alyssum.—Used chiefly for edging beds, and in window boxes. Its fragrant white flowers are prized for bouquets. The blossoms are produced all summer. Six inches. H. A. Pkt., 5 cents.

Adonis Autumnalis.—Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till January.

Amaranthus Tricolor.—Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high. Sow from March to June.



Quilled Asters.

Asters.—The plants are an up-right growth, branching freely, and producing a large number of beautiful blooms which present an appearance much resembling that of a huge bouquet. Our seed is very choice. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c. Annual. All named varieties, pkt., 10c.

Ageratum.—This is an ever blooming annual, grows to height of 12 inches. Flowers are purple or lavender color. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum Majus.—Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early, if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

Aquilegia.—Columbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors. Two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsaminia Camellia Flora Alba.—Pure white flowers, used for bouquets. About two feet high. Sow from February till August.

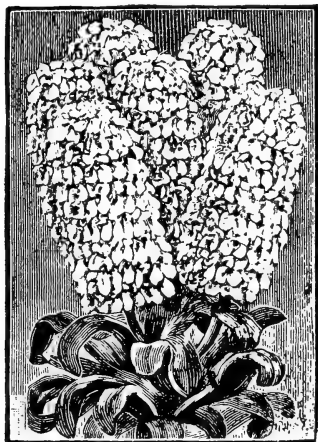
Bellis Perennis.—Daisy. Finest double mixed variety. Four inches high. From October till January.

Browallia Elata Major.—A free blooming plant of about twelve inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.



Comet Aster.

All Flower Seeds Are Put Up in 5 and 10 Cents Packets.

**Empress Candytuft.**

Canna.—Of up-right growth, very much sought for in trimming beds or ornamental work on account of its lovely foliage of luxuriant growth. Annual. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia Californica.—California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia Bicolor.—Two-colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants, which continue to flower for a long time. Flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Gomphrena Alba and Purpurea.—White and Crimson Batchelor Button, or Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February till August.

Heliotropium.—Mixed varieties, with dark and light shaded flower. A well known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in a hot bed if sown early.

Helianthus fl. pl.—Double Flowering Sunflower. A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers; the double is often cultivated in the flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high. February till May.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Album.—White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Rubrum.—Red

**Sweet William.**

Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and one-half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Iberis Amara.—White Candytuft. A well-known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Mexican Burning Bush.—This is one of the most attractive and ornamental border and hedge plants that we have ever seen. The plants are of the branching habit and the stems are covered with light green leaves. Early in the fall the ends of the branches are covered with small, bright scarlet flowers, which gives it the appearance of a ball of fire. The plants are equally attractive when planted singly to show the beautiful symmetrical shape. Per packet, 10c.

**Cockscomb.**

Write for Special Prices on Beans in Bushel Lots.

Chrysanthemums.—The annual chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow from twelve to fourteen inches in height, have fine, delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright, rich colors. Annual varieties mixed.

Coleus.—A well-known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds and produce different shades of colored plants. Sow from March to May.

Correopsis.—(*Calleopsis*). Bright Eye Daisy. Handsome free blooming plants of the easiest culture. Two or three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Dianthus Picotee.—Finest Hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties. Per package, 50 cents.

Celosia Cristata.—Dwarf Cockscomb. Well-known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large heads of crimson and yellow flowers. One to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Calendula Officinalis.—Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but sometimes cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow. One and a half feet high. From January till April.

Delphinium Imperialis, fl. pl.—Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped. One and a half feet high.



Mixed Verbena.

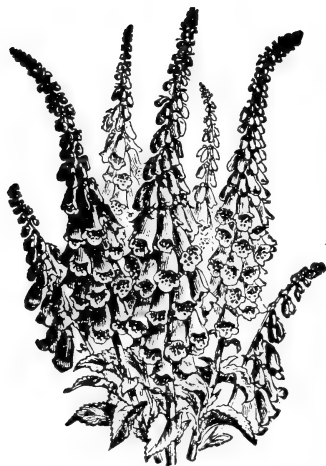
Dianthus Caryophyllus.—Carnation Pink. This is a well-known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during mid-summer and protected from hard rains. Three to four feet high. November till April.



Carnation.



Mixed Petunia.



Foxglove.

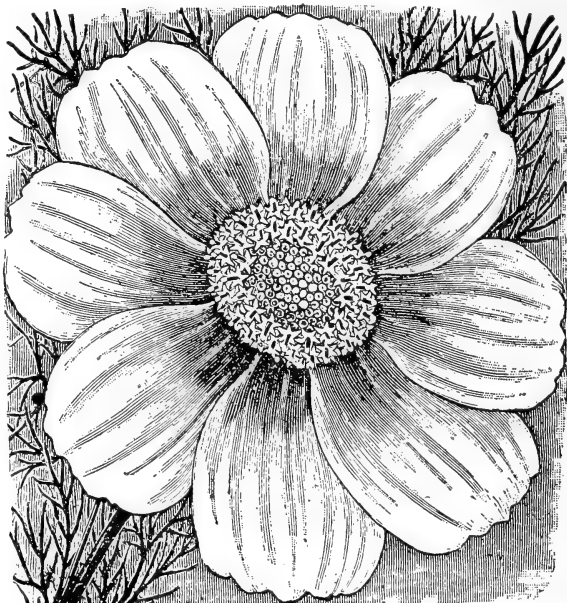
Dianthus Pumila.—Early Dwarf Flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish, and flower very profusely. November till April.

Dianthus Barbatus.—Sweet William. A well-known plant which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early, otherwise they will not flower the first spring. One and one-half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus Heddeggii.—Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual Pinks. The flowers are very large, and of brilliant colors. One foot high. Sow from October till April.

Dianthus Chinensis.—Double Chinese Pink. Produces clusters of small double flowers, fine mixed; one foot high. From October to April.

Grasses, Ornamental Mixed.—An excellent mixture of annual grasses. Their graceful habit of growth presents a splendid appearance on every lawn. As well as being quite useful for cutting for summer bouquets, these pretty grasses are very attractive for winter decorations. Pkt., 5 cts.



Cosmos.

Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrids.—A very showy annual, similar in shape to the Bright Eye Daisy, or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will bloom here almost the entire summer, but principally in the fall and early winter.

Dahlia.—Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed; the semi-double or single ones can be pulled up as they bloom, but those seeds which are saved from fine double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.



Bachelor Button or Corn Flower.

Remember, Bollwinkle Pays the Postage.



Chinese Pink.

Hollyhock.—Our seed of this popular flower contains over twenty of the most beautiful varieties. Both single and double. Perennial. Height, 4 to 8 feet.

Ice Plant.—A dwarf plant inclined to vine; the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice. Height, 6 inches.



Scabiosa.

Mathiola Annua.—Ten weeks stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Marigold.—Produces plants of showy and symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers about one inch in diameter; brilliant, colors, and variegated. Annual.



Calliopsis.

Mourning Bride.—An excellent little flower for bouquets; growth is dwarf and compact, and a great variety of colors. Height, 18 inches. Perennial. Double mixed.

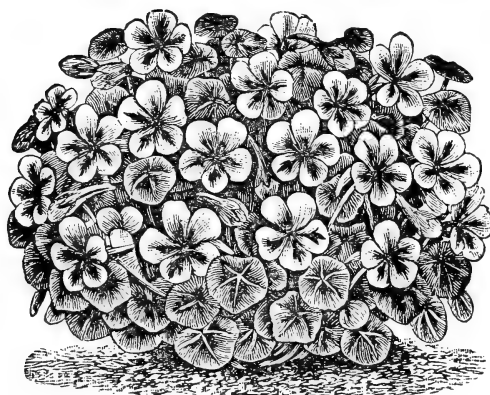
Nicotina Affinas.—This handsome plant is of the tobacco family, and is popular on account of its beauty and fragrance; deserves general cultivation. Height, 3 feet. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Mixed, bushy annuals, 2 feet high; flowers of white, yellow, red, striped, etc.



Mignonette.

Mignonette.—The fine old variety with small spikes of delightfully-scented flowers.



Nasturtium.

Wall Flower.—The large, massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double and combine many shades of color, the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height, 8 inches. Tender. Perennial. Double mixed.

Nasturtiums (Dwarf and Tall).—Mixed colors. This plant is of easy culture, produces fine foliage and flowers of beautiful variegated colors; it can be trained on trellises, although it does not grow very high. The dwarf variety can be grown in pots or hanging baskets, and are very ornamental.

Lobelia.—This is a very useful and ornamental little flower of the dwarf kind. Used largely for bordering beds and for pot plants. Grows about 6 inches high and is covered with a profusion of little blue flowers. Annual.



Mixed Phlox.

Petunia Hybrida.—Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors; well known to every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit. About one foot high. January till May.

Phlox Drummondii.—Drummond Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with everyone. All fine colors mixed. One foot high. December till April.

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Bright yellow foliage.

DOUBLE POPPIES.

White Fringed.—One of the finest white flowers in cultivation; 3 to 4 inches across, perfectly double, and the petals so cut as to make the flower appear like a ball of silk.

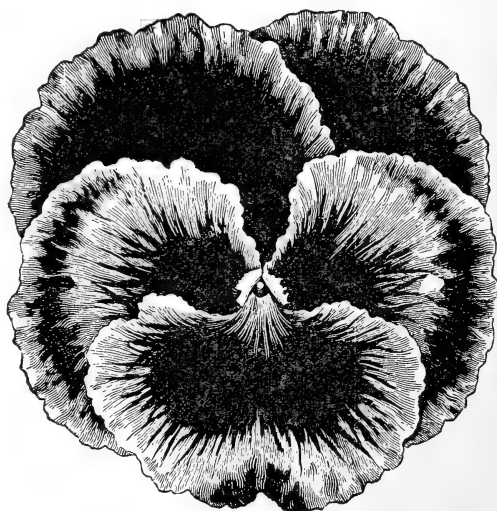
Double Peony Flowered.—Flowers of enormous size, perfectly double, resembling a peony, and ranging through many shades of purple, red, pink, yellow and white. Always admired. Mixed.

Shirley Poppies.—The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the larger single flowers are edged with white.

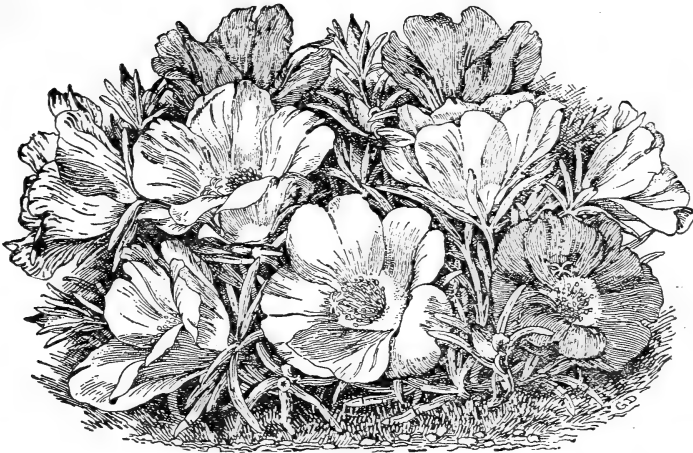
RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Bean.)

Zanzibarensis.—The handsomest strain of castor oil bean. Leaf sometimes 2 feet across, with stem rising 10 to 14 feet. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage, with gigantic leaves. Per oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.



Giant Trimardeau Pansy.



Portulaca.

BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

We carry in stock usually during October, November, December and January, a choice assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Jonquils, Chinese Lilies, Crocus, Easter Lilies, etc. •If you wish any of these, write for our illustrated Bulb Catalogue.

We strongly recommend to our customers to have their plants sent by express when possible. We then can send larger plants and some dirt is left on the roots.

Portulaca Grandiflora, fl. pl.—Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

Salvia Splendens.—Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Torenia Fournierii.—A plant of Mexican introduction, which has become very popular. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easy.

Verbena Hybrida.—Hybridized Verbena. A well-known and favorite flower for borders. Their long-flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden, however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian.—These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors, with large eyes.

Vinca Rosea and Alba.—Red and White Periwinkle. Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose-colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. two feet high. February till April.



Double Zinnia.

ZINNIA.

Hardy annual bedding plants, 1 to 3 feet high. Suited to all situations and soils. The blossom is always gay and profuse, and the color range endless. No flowers are more showy. Sow seed in open ground, and transplant, or thin out to one foot apart.

Giant Flowering.—Mixed colors. This mixture includes all the best and largest types. The immense, perfectly double flowers of various striking colors bloom during a long period. Plants grow 3 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double Mixed.—Many choice and beautiful colors. Pkt., 5c.

Verbena Candidissima.—White Verbena. Pure white flowers of more or less fragrance. One and one-half feet high. January till April.

Sweet Sultan (Centaurea Suaveolens).—The plant grows about 2 feet high, producing large flowers on long stems, of a sulphur-yellow color and sweet-scented. The flowers remain a long time when cut, if taken when the buds are beginning to open. Pkt., 5c.



Mixed English Pansy.

PANSIES.

For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn and protected during the winter. For summer blooming, sow in January and February, and plant out where they will have some shade from noonday sun. Pansies require fresh soil, plentifully enriched with well-decomposed manure.

Giant Trimardeau.—Flowers of enormous size. An altogether distinct and beautiful specimen, the flowers of which are larger than any hitherto produced. Each flower is marked with three large blotches or spots; the plants are of compact growth and produce an endless variety of beautiful shades. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

English.—Finest large flowering; mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Good Mixed.—Many rich colors. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS



Sweet Peas.

There are very few varieties of flowers that give as much pleasure to the masses as Sweet Peas. They are very easily grown. Most people wait too late in the spring before

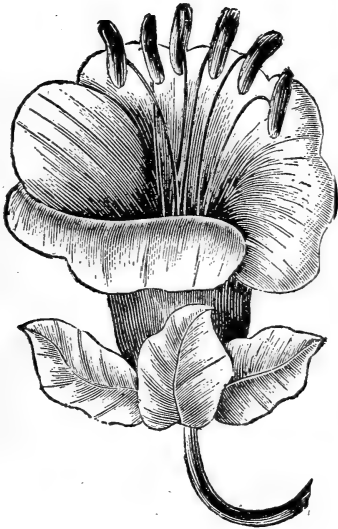
Give Our Seeds a Fair Trial and be Convinced What We Say Are Facts

planting. To have the best results with Sweet Peas, they should be planted in January or February. They also do first-class planted in November. Before planting, have the ground well prepared, then open a trench about eight inches deep and scatter well-rotted manure to the depth of two inches; throw some dirt over this, and then plant the Sweet Peas. They should be planted at a depth of about four inches. Water them well during the extremely warm weather, and you will be more than pleased with the results.

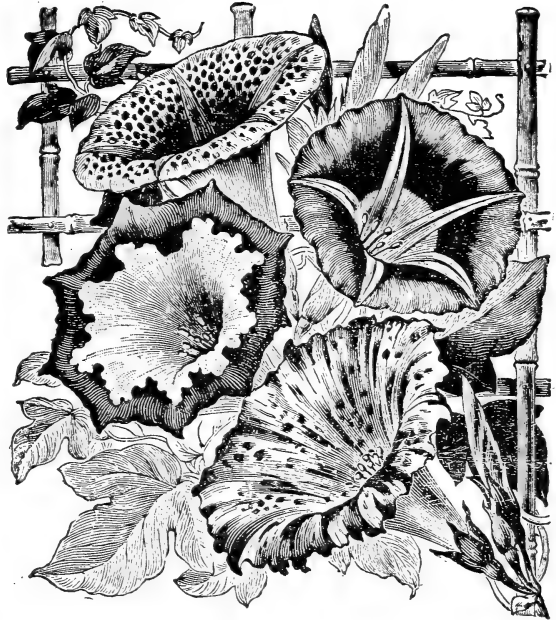
Eckford's Mixture of Sweet Peas.—This mixture contains over twenty varieties in our list. We are sure "Sweet Pea fanciers" will be delighted with this mixture. Price in reach of all. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Countess Spencer Seedlings.—An entirely new race of Sweet Peas, with unusually long stems and flowers, with wavy standard. Each spray carries from three to four lovely blossoms of exquisite form and coloring. Many delicate colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid; by express, not prepaid, lb., \$1.25.

CLIMBING PLANTS



Cobea.



Japanese Morning Glory.

Convulvulus Major.—Morning Glory. Well-known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

Dolichos Lablab.—Hyacinth Beans. Free-growing plant with purple and white flowers. March till April.

Aristolochia Elegans.—A new variety of the well-known "Dutchman's Pipe" (which, however, will not grow here); of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched makings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich, velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so during the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

Antigonum Leptopus.—Rosa Montana. One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth, with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight covering of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

Benincasa Cerifera.—Wax Gourd. A strong-growing vine, with long-shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

Cardiospermum.—Balloon Vine. A quick-growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod shaped like a miniature balloon; therefore the name.

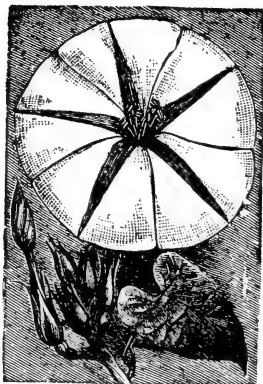
Cucurbita.—Ornamental Guord. Mixed varieties or Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Cucurbita Lagenaria Dulcis.—Sweet Gourd. A strong-growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squashes. February till May.

Cobaea Scandens.—Climbing Cobaea. Large, purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

Ipomaea Quamoclit Rosea.—Red Cypress Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth, with scarlet shaped flowers.

Ipomaea Quamoclit Alba.—White Cypress Vine. The same as the Red variety.



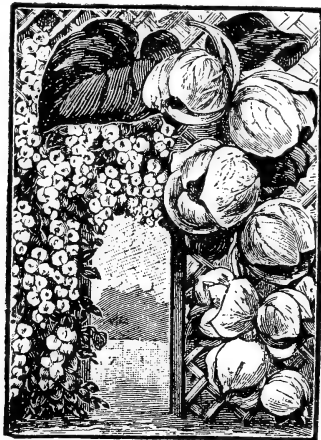
Moon Flower.

Ipomaea Noctiflora.—Large Flowering Evening Glory. A vine of rapid growth, with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June. This is the Moon Flora advertised in Northern catalogues as a novelty, notwithstanding the fact that it has been known here for the past century.

Mamordica Balsamina.—Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing cucumber-like fruits with warts on them. They are believed to contain some medical virtues. Generally put up in jars with alcohol and used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc.

Japanese Hop.—This vigorous growing, hardy annual is of easy culture and indispensable for covering porches and trellises. Seeds itself after the first season. Pkt., 10c.

Canary Bird Flower.—This is also an excellent climber; foliage is a very pretty green and the flowers at times much resemble a yellow canary bird. Annual. Pkt., 10c.



Rosa Montana.



Balsam Apple.

Wild Cucumber.—A vigorous climbing vine, quite ornamental, bearing curious little fruits. Height, 15 feet. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c.

Maurandia Barclayana.—Mixed Maurandia. A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Luffa Acutangula.—Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry the fibrous substance which covers the seeds can be used as a rag. February till April.

Mina Lobata.—A showy plant, from Mexico, of the well known Ipomaea family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellowish white flowers.

Tropaeolum Majus.—Nasturtium. Trailing plants with elegant flowers of different shades, mostly yellow and crimson, which are produced in great abundance. Four feet high. February till April.

Thunbergia.—Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow and white bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till May.

PLANTS FOR THE HOUSE AND GARDEN

In the following pages we submit a list of such plants as are most desirable for the Southern homes and gardens. Being Southern growers, we know which varieties are best adapted to our climate and soil conditions. We spare no trouble to secure best stock only, adding to our assortment from time to time such new varieties which our tests have proven to be valuable for Southern planters.

VERBENA—FINEST STRAIN.

For wealth of bloom and continuous flowering the Verbena is unsurpassed. One of the most desirable of the bedding plants when used for mass effect. We offer several of the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc. Price, 5c each; 50 cents per dozen.

VIOLETS.

Princess of Wales.—The most popular single violet. Flowers very large, of light shade of blue; it is fine for bunching. Price, 15 cents each; 75c per 1/2-dozen.

Marie Louise.—Probably as widely grown as any other kind. Colors a deep violet blue with deepest fragrance. Price, 10c each; 75 cents per dozen.

Lady Hume Campbell.—Double light blue of fine form. Flowers quite large and very fragrant, holding their scent for a long time. Bright shiny foliage. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

California.—One of the finest single varieties. Color a deep violet blue, quite fragrant and free blooming. Foliage large and very clean. Price, 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Mexican.—One of the best and hardiest for our climate. Produces more flowers than any other variety and which are very fragrant. Price, 5c each; 25 cents per dozen.

Swanley's White.—This is a beautiful double white flowering violet of large size and delicious fragrance. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

ANNUALS FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING.

Asters, German Quilled.—50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Alyssum, Sweet.—40c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Carnations, Marguerite.—50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Chinese Pink.—40c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

A HINT. All who live in towns with an express office or near depots, and who are willing to pay express charges on the plants ordered, will invariably receive larger plants, packed a little heavier than those sent by mail. When ordering, please state whether plants are wanted by mail or express. We are sure that those who order by express will be more than pleased with the splendid strong plants which they receive, not regretting the additional outlay for express charges.

Calendula, Pot Marigold.—40c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Cineraria, Maritima, "Dusty Miller."—50c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Candytuft.—Purple and White; 40c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Double Daisies.—50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Pyrethrum, Aurea.—Golden Feather; 50c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Petunias.—Mixed; 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Phlox.—Mixed; 40c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Pansies.—Trimardeau and Finest German mixed; 40c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

ANNUALS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Amaranthus.—Assorted varieties; 40 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Ageratum.—Mexicanum; 40 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Cosmos.—Mixed colors; 50 cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Cockscomb.—Mixed colors; 40c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Zinnias.—Mixed colors; 40 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

ALTERNANTHERA.

Admirably adapted for edging flower beds. Plants grow about 6 inches high.

Aurea nana.—Holds its brightly golden yellow color well the entire season; 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Amoena Spectabilis.—Crimson, pink and brown; the brightest and best; 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM—Elephants Ear

A beautiful plant with very large foliage of thick leathery substance; suitable for culture in large pots or tubs and also for lawns. When of full size it stands about 5 feet high, with immense leaves, often measuring four feet in length by two and a half in breadth. Smooth and of bright green color variegated with dark green. Price, 15 cents each.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS.

Among ornamental foliage plants there are none more beautiful in design or gorgeous in coloring than the Fancy Leaved Caladiums. They are simply wonderful in the colorings and markings of the leaves, embracing every degree and shade that can be formed of pure white, deep green and intense crimson. Splendid for lawns and bedding; also for window culture. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HELIOTROPE.

Excellent plants for bedding or house culture, highly valued for their exquisite fragrance. They are easily grown and bloom freely during summer and fall.

Choice Varieties.—10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

OLEANDERS.

Double Pink.—15c and 25c.

Double White.—15c and 25c.

Variegated.—Very decorative, with attractive green leaves, striped white and yellow. The blossoms are pink and white; 25 cents each.

GENISTA FRAGRANS—Fountain of Gold.

A beautiful yellow flowering plant. Blooms so profusely that the plants are often literally covered with the rich golden yellow flowers. Price, 15 and 25 cents each.

GERANIUMS.

Marquis De Castellane.—The flowers are very large. The color varies from a brilliant cerise to a bright cherry red with brilliant carmine shading.

Beaute Poitevine.—Very large semi-double florets, of the most beautiful and distinct form; free bloomer, brilliant salmon color.

Comtesse de Castries.—A pure deep pink without a trace of lilac. Very bright and distinct; foliage distinctly zoned.

Madame Buchner.—A very double snow-white variety, making an ideal bedder.

Jean Viaud.—Soft, pure pink; semi-double, with two white blotches. Dwarf, stocky grower.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Single Floret, 2½ to 2 inches. The center of each petal is a soft, light salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose.

Eulalie.—Bright Salmon. A beautiful well-formed flower.

Feu de Joie.—Dwarf and robust, a bouquet of bloom; flowers bright scarlet. A very fine red bedder.

S. A. Nutt.—The very best of the dark crimson scarlet bedders. Is always a mass of blooms.

Triomphe de Nancy.—Flowers semi-double, carmine red, with white markings, very peculiarly arranged.

Carabbe.—Fine English round-flowered, of immense size and rosy-pink color.

Mark Twain.—Single, round-flower Aureole; ground color white, flaked carmine, edged lake.

Snowdrop.—White as snow, and absolutely pure under all conditions; the largest of its color. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 dozen. Large size, 25 and 50 cents each.

IVY GERANIUMS.

We have a fine collection of these beautiful plants of such varieties as the following: August Hardy, Beauty of Castle Hill, Galilee, Garden's Glory, Incomparable, La Fondre, Mrs. J. G. Day, P. Crozy, Happy Thought, Golden Bedder, Mrs. Pollock. Price, 20 cents each, \$1.00 dozen; large plants, 25c and 35c each.

SCENTED GERANIUMS.

Apple and Rose.—Price, 20 cents each; large plants 35c, 40c and 50c each.

GERANIUM PELARGONIUM OR LADY WASHINGTON GERANIUMS.

These are more commonly known as Lady Washington Geraniums. The flowers have deep blotches on the upper petals and bright spots on the lower ones. Although their time of blooming is short, their great beauty, while in flower, makes them very desirable. These beautiful plants should be in every geranium collection. Price, 25c, 50c and 75c each.

HYDRANGEAS.

Paniculata Grandiflora.—The well-known Hydrangea Flowers are borne in dense panicles, pure white when opening, but later of a purplish rose color. Excellent for massing or single specimens on lawns.

Otaska.—The flowers are pink and are borne in immense heads, making a very beautiful effect. Easy to grow.

Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg.—Pure white flowers. Price, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

HOYA CARNOSA—Wax Plant.

This is a strong climber which requires a light rich soil. It has curious wax-like flowers, from which drop a sweet, honey-like juice. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 each.

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.

FANCY FERNS.

Alsophila Australis.—Australian Tree Fern. Price 50 and 75 cents each; extra large plants, \$2 to \$3 each.

Adiantum, Cuneatum, Maiden Hair Fern.—This is too well known to need description. Excellent for table decoration. Very delicate but often succeeding very well in the house. Price, 5-inch pots 75 cents; large size plants \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Nephrolepis, exaltata Bostoniensis, Boston Fern.—Price 25, 35, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00 each. Extra large size \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

CROTONS.

Fine bedding plants, with richly colored foliage. They thrive well in our State, and make dazzling, brilliant beds in sunny situations. The following new sorts are very attractively marked with bright colors:

25cts. and 50 cts. each.

Alice.—Broad leaves, with red, yellow and green markings.

Andrianum.—The leaves are red and yellow, shaded pink.

Baroness Rothschild.—Excellent. bedding variety, with broad leaves, marked with bright crimson and yellow.

Inimitabilis.—Brilliant crimson, yellow and green colored foliage, makes this the brightest of all Crotons.

Day Spring.—Irregular markings of yellow and red on subdued green background.

Johannis.—Very long leaves, very beautifully marked with bright yellow on dark green background.

Our collection of Coleus is the finest in the land and in any color desired, from light yellow to the darkest crimson. Price 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

CANNAS.

These are the showiest bedding plants grown. They are of the easiest culture and can be grown almost anywhere and will bloom all summer. We can supply all the standard varieties, but would especially recommend the following kinds: Madam Crozy, Martha Washington, President Cleveland, Gloriosa and Marlboro. Price 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ORCHID FLOWERING CANNAS.

Austria.—Flowers are a pure canary yellow, with but a few traces of small reddish brown spots. Foliage bright green and grows six feet and over.

Italia.—A bright orange scarlet, with a very broad golden yellow border. The flowers are set well above the foliage, which is very large and heavy.

Burbank.—Flowers are of gigantic size. Rich Canary yellow, with a few carmine spots in throat. Foliage very massive. Often attains a height of six feet.

H. Wendland.—Flowers are very large and borne profusely on large trusses. The outer petals are scarlet and have a golden yellow border. Price 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LEMON VERBENA.

A beautiful sweet-smelling plant. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

LANTANA.

Splendid bedding plants which stand our hot, dry summers to perfection. Continuous bloomers. Standard sorts, 10c each; \$1 per dozen.

PLUMBAGO.

10cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Capensis.—One of the finest, free-flowering plants, particularly adapted for growing in the South. Blooms best in open, sunny situation. Light blue.

Capensis flore albo.—Exactly like the preceding, except in color, which is clear white.

PALMS.

Kentia Palm.

This splendid class of foliage plants is of highly decorative character. They have a very ornamental foliage and thrive well in any ordinary living room, resisting heat and dust, cold and drought admirably. Excellent for conservatories. To create tropical effects, plant them in beds during the summer months.

Areca Lutescens.—Bright, glossy green foliage and rich, golden yellow stems. One of the most beautiful species in cultivation. 50c \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5.

Cycas Revoluta (Sago Palm).—One of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house. The plants consist of a strong, main stem, from which expands the deep green, glossy, frond-like leaves. These fronds are used extensively for funeral designs and are very expensive. Fine-shaped plants, by express, first size, with twelve to fifteen leaves, \$5; second size, with eight to twelve leaves, \$3; third size, six leaves, \$1.50.

Kentia Forsteriana.—Undoubtedly the most popular and most widely cultivated Palm in existence. 75c, \$1.50, \$2 and \$5.

Kentia Belmoreana.—With more finely divided leaves than *Forsteriana*, otherwise just like in appearance, habit of growth, etc. 75c, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5.

Latania Borbonica.—A beautiful Palm, with large, deeply divided, fan-shaped leaves. It is of easiest culture and probably the best variety for house culture. 50c, \$1, \$2 and up.

BEGONIAS.

Except where otherwise noted, 10c each; \$1 per dozen; large plants, 25c and 50c each.

Alba picta.—Attractive, long, ear-shaped, dark green leaves, with silvery spots.

Rex (Painted Leaf Begonias).—Very handsome variegated foliage plants, beautiful for pots, baskets, vases, etc. We have a fine assortment. 25c and 50c each.

Argentea Guttata.—Oblong purple-bronze foliage, with silver markings. White flowers are borne on the tips of the stems.

Erfordia.—The strong, compact plants are one mass of blooms from June until frost. The flowers are of deep, rosy pink color. Fine as bedding plant and finds ready sales if offered in pots. An excellent variety, sure to give satisfaction. 15c.

President Carnot.—Remarkably strong-growing variety, of upright habit. Beautiful, coral-red flowers are borne in large, pendulous panicles. 15c each.

Sandersonii (Coral Begonia).—Crimson flowers, shaded scarlet, are borne in great profusion.

Marguerite.—Bronzy green leaves and large trusses of light rose-colored flowers.

Vernon.—A grand sort, with glossy green leaves, changing to deep bronze. Flowers deep red, changing to clear red when fully expanded.

CALLA LILIES.

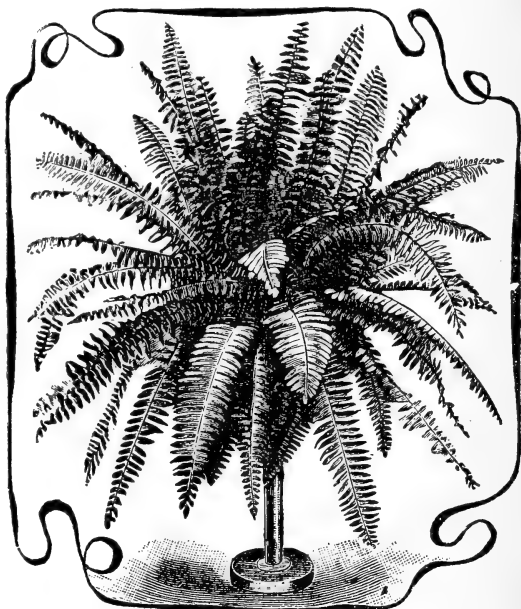
Favorite house plants of easy culture. Clean the large, glossy leaves occasionally and water the plants frequently during the growing season and they will reward your care by producing lovely flowers as illustrated. Best California strain. Large plants, from 5 and 6-inch pots, 50c to \$1.

DRACENA TERMINALIS.

A superb species, with rich crimson foliage, marked with carmine, pink and creamy white. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

CYPERUS.

Alternifolius (Umbrella Plant).—The plants throw up stems about 2 feet high, which carry the leaves in clusters arranged in whorls like the ribs of an umbrella, hence the name. The plants have a very curious appearance, and are splendidly adapted for vases, baskets or growing in aquaria. 10c, 25c and 50c, according to size.



BOSTON FERN.

One of the handsomest of our foliage plants. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. It has taken the place of the smilax in all fine decorations, as it is more graceful and finer than the most delicate fern and will last for weeks after being cut. Excellent house plant, succeeding under almost any condition. Price 15c; large plants 50c to \$1.00.

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

This is especially desirable to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes or for planting in hanging baskets. The fronds are frequently four feet long of a rich shade of green and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut. It will make an excellent house plant as it withstands dry atmosphere. will grow in almost any situation. Price 15c, 25c and 50c.

HONEYSUCKLES.

Among the finest hardy vines, splendid for covering trellises, fences, porches, etc. They grow vigorously, have very attractive foliage and produce their deliciously fragrant blossoms throughout the summer.

Aurera Reticulata (Golden-leaved).—Beautiful variety, with variegated foliage of yellow, pink and white. 25c each.

Chinese Evergreen.—Buff, yellow and white flowers. Bloom nearly the whole season. Of delicious fragrance. 25c each.

Hall's Japan.—Yellow and white. Blooms constantly, being literally covered with beautiful flowers all summer. 25c each.

Scarlet Trumpet, or Red Coral.—Bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers. A rapidly growing well-known variety. 25c each.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY.

Evergreen variety, largely used for cemetries, and excellent for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc. Will stand the most severe winters without protection. May also be grown in pots, and forms splendid live screens for windows, etc. Large plants, 25c each.

JASMINUM.

Grand Duke.—Large, double, fragrant, white flowers. 25c.

Night-Blooming.—Opens its fragrant blossoms at night only. 25c.

Maid of Orleans.—New variety with shining pale green foliage and good-sized, double flowers. Blooms profusely all summer. 25c each.

Cape Jasmine.—25c each.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.**Norfolk Island Pine.**

As a decorative plant for the house, it is the handsomest and easiest grown. It has deep green feathery foliage, arranged in whorls, rising one above the other in tiers at regular distances. Its symmetry of form grace and beauty or foliage are unequaled in the vegetable kingdom. Price \$1.00 each; 12 to 14 inches \$1.50. 15 to 16 inches \$2.00. 18 to 20 inches \$3.00. Prices for larger sizes on application.

AZALEAS INDICA.

Chinese Azaleas.—No plant has increased in popularity during recent years with such amazing rapidity as the Chinese Azaleas. The ease with which they can be grown, their diversity of color and freedom of flowering will always keep them in public favor. Beautiful plants for window and house decoration. Plants we offer are all healthy and well budded. Price, 10-inch crowns, \$1.50 each; 14-inch crowns, \$2.00; 20-inch crowns, \$3.00.

BOUGAINVILLEA.

Glabra Sanderina.—This is a fine free-flowing plant of strong, rapid growth, producing brilliant, rosy crimson blossoms in large racemes during the spring and summer months. It is becoming very popular, although only of recent introduction. Price 25c; extra strong plants.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS—CROWN OF THORNS.

A curious plant, with thick, fleshy, twining stems which are covered with stout, sharp spines nearly an inch long. The foliage is a bright green and the flowers are a beautiful coral pink. Price 15c each; large plants 25 and 50c.

FISCUS ELASTICA.

One of the very best plants for table and parlor decoration; also for outdoor culture in the South. Very large, smooth leathery leaves, evergreen foliage; the plant attains a large size and tree shape. Price, small plants, 25c; large size, 50c to \$1.00; extra large, \$2 to \$3.00.

French Scythe Blades—All Sizes. Write for Prices.

BOLLWINKLE'S RAINBOW COLLECTION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS—EVERYONE A WINNER.



Mrs. H. Robinson.

Everyone a winner, Strong plants 10c each; per dozen 75c.

WHITE.

Mrs. H. Robinson.—The grandest early white variety; immense, incurving, broad-channeled petals of great substance.

Estelle.—Early; produces extra-sized flowers of the purest white; fine deep form, with foliage evenly distributed along stem. Marketable blooms were cut on October 4, and under the same conditions of culture it came a week earlier than its parent, Glory of the Pacific, with a far superior flower in shape and substance.

White Bannaffon.—Color pure white; form identical with Bannaffon. Growth very short-jointed, not exceeding 3 feet in height. Foliage large and very deep green. Its lateness (November 20 to 30) greatly enhances its value. Take terminal bud about October 10.

Mrs. Jerome Jones.—Grand stem and beautiful foliage; quite dwarf; flowers waxen white, with broad, incurving petals. One of the finest.

Timothy Eaton.—The sensation of the year is this great white variety. The largest Japan incurved variety to date; round, perfect flowers, stems stiff and strong, foliage perfection, color a most delightful creamy white; a perfect gem and a flower of a million.

PINK.

Dr. Enguehard (Nonin).—Japanese incurved. One of the best introductions of recent years. Has been awarded highest honors wherever exhibited. Color a true pink, without the least trace of purple. Stem and foliage perfect. Equally valuable for exhibition or commercial purposes. Perfectly double. Every flower is perfect. Midseason variety. Size, 6½ inches; height 4 feet.

Mrs. S. T. Murdock.—One of the finest novelties; rich, glistening pink; fine globular bloom, of rather short, incurving petals; stem and foliage perfect.

Mrs. Perrin.—The very nearest approach to the true pink so long desired. It has slender, stiff stems and ornamental foliage. The flower is of globular form, incurved, full, and with a finish as fine as satin. Color rose pink within, glistening pink without.

YELLOW.

Golden Wedding. There is no finer yellow than this variety when well grown; the blooms are enormous, shining golden yellow; grand in habit and foliage.

Major Bannaffon.—Soft, clear yellow, crowded with petals, quite globular; growth extra good; perfect in form and finish. The great blooms are sometimes 6 to 7 inches across and nearly as deep; the color has a peculiar luminous quality.

Col. D. Appleton.—A very large, deep golden yellow Japan incurved flower, of fine finish and form. Excellent stems, with foliage up to the flower and an easy grower. Terminal bud only. This was in nearly all prize-winning collections last fall, and is destined to become one of the best commercial varieties introduced for years.

Omega.—A grand early yellow, a seedling of Sunderbruch, and extraordinarily fine; very large, even for midseason; fine color.

RED.

Black Hawk.—Dark, crimson-scarlet; large, strong grower, stiff stem, grand foliage; finest variety of this color grown.

All Varieties of Vegetable Plants in Season.

BOLLWINKLE'S SUPERB COLLECTION OF ROSES—ROSES OF ALL COLORS AT ALL SEASONS.

YELLOW ROSES.

Perle Des Jarbins.—(Perl duh Zharadin), (Pearl of the Garden).—A magnificent clear golden yellow rose.

Gen. Lee.—A fine orange yellow rose shaded with white.

Coquet De Lyon.—(Coquet de Lyon).—A splendid pure yellow rose.

Etoile De Lyon.—(Atoile de Lyon, Star of Lyons).—A beautiful deep yellow rose, much doubled.

WHITE ROSES.

White Maman Cochet.—(Cocha).—A large white rose beautifully flushed with pink.

White Le France.—A fine white rose shaded with pink.

White Bride.—Pure white. Famous for its large, beautiful buds.

Kaiserin Victoria.—(Kiserene Victoria).—One of the grandest pure white roses.

Marie Guillot.—(Mary Gue Yo).—One of the most famous and popular of all the pure white roses.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Marechal Neil.—(Marshal Neel).—Probably the most famous of all roses. An exquisitely beautiful yellow rose with just a hint of pink.

Climbing Malmaison.—A fine climbing white rose.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—A climbing Kaiserin, having the same beautiful flower as its parent, but having the climbing features.

Empress of China.—Color shell-pink. It is perfectly hardy, and is a continuous grower.

Reine Marie Henrietta.—A grand climbing Tea Rose, of a lovely cherry-scarlet color.

President Cleveland, or Climbing Marie Guillot.—Of a semi-climbing habit and otherwise identical with Marie Guillot, the loveliest of all white roses.

Mary Washington.—Said to have originated at Mt. Vernon over one hundred years ago. It is an ever-blooming, climbing rose of vigorous and rapid growth, and makes a profusion of fine buds, which are born in large clusters. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, perfectly double and very sweet.

Climbing Meteor.—The finest crimson ever-blooming rose. It is a rich, velvety crimson, much like the forcing Rose Meteor, of which it is a sport, and an extremely strong-growing variety, making shoots 12 to 15 feet long in a single season under favorable circumstances.



RED ROSES.

Meteor.—Vivid, glowing crimson and with a texture as of velvet. A very magnificent rose and a free and constant bloomer.

Helen Gould.—Considered by many the handsomest of all the red roses. Belongs to the ever-blooming class, and is a truly magnificent rose.

Paper Gontier.—(Pa Pa Gonta).—A rich, dark red rose, a constant and free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Gen. Jackmens).—A fine velvety crimson rose, turning to scarlet, a fragrant and beautiful rose.

Princess Sagan.—(Princess Sayan).—Another rich crimson rose of velvety texture and great beauty.

PINK ROSES.

Paul Neron.—(Paul Naron).—A giant pink rose of great beauty. A fine bloomer and a grand rose.

Madam Testout.—(Madam Testoo).—A magnificent bright pink rose. A fine grower and an ever-bloomer.

Bridemaid.—A grand deep pink rose. A hardy grower and constant bloomer.

Malmaison.—Another superb pink rose.

Bon Saline.—(Bon Salene).—A very deep pink rose noted for its fragrance.

Maman Cochet.—(Mama Cocha).—Many rose lovers place this at the head of all pink roses. It is a grand flower.

Dwarf Roses, 25c Each; Dozen, \$2.50. Climbing Roses, 50c Each.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Crape Myrtle.—*Lagerstroemia Indica*. In varieties. Pink, white and scarlet. Price 25c, 50c and 75c each.

Forsythia Viridissima.—Golden Bells. Price 75c and \$1.25 each.

Hypericum Mooserianum.—St. John's Worth. Price 75c and \$1.00.

Inga Pulcherima or Scarlet Acacia.—Price \$1.50 and \$2.

Ligustrum Nepalense.—Splendid for lawns and parks. They can be trimmed in any shape or form. Price \$1.50 each.

Laurus Caraliniensis.—Lauri Mundi. Price \$1 and \$1.50.

Magnolia Fuscata.—Price 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Pitosporum Sinensis.—Price \$1 to \$5.

Pitosporum Tabira.—Price \$1 to \$5.

Phatinia Serrata.—Price \$1 to \$5.

Philadelphus Grandiflora.—Mock Orange. Hardy shrub; beautiful and fragrant. Grows to a height of 8 feet; flowers pure white. Price 50c, 75c and \$1 each.

Spiraea Revesii, Bridal Wreath.—Double white flowers in clusters; their flowering season extends almost over the whole spring and summer. Price 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 each.

BANANA.

This plant is very decorative if planted in large pots or tubs of rich soil; they are also very valuable for open ground culture in the center of foliage beds, also on lawns. They grow from 6 to 10 feet in one season, with leaves five to six feet in length. Require plenty of water during summer in case of drought. Price 50c to \$1 each.

Weigelas.—These shrubs make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shape with age. Their large flowers are of wide, trumpet shape, of all colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly all along their branches. Used for borders and groups. Price \$1.50 each.

Yucca Flamentosa.—Adam's Needle. Price 50c, 75c and \$1.

POINSETTIAS.

Double Flowering.—This is a beautiful shrub, forming bracts which are closely gathered into clusters which fill up the center. It is of a most brilliant and vivid scarlet color. Price 25c, 50c and 75c each.

HIBISCUS.

Splendid plants 3 to 4 feet in height, which bloom throughout the summer and early fall. They stand our hot, dry summer to perfection. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Peachblow.—Very free-blooming, either as a house plant, or planted out in the garden. Large, double flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter; color a rich, clear pink, with small, deep crimson center. Even small plants bloom very freely.

Coleri.—Buff-yellow, with crimson base. Very distinct.

Subviolaceous.—Enormous flowers of beautiful carmine tinted with violet. Probably the largest flowering Hibiscus.

Carminatus Perfectus.—Rich carmine rose, with deep crimson eye. A beautiful free-blooming variety, with full, round flowers of perfect shape.

Miniatus Semi-plenus.—Brilliant vermilion-scarlet. Semi-double, with wavy, recurved petals.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREEN.

Biata Aurea.—Golden Arbor Vitae. Price 75c to \$2.

Biata Compacta.—Price 50c to \$1.

Biata Elegantissima.—Price 75c to \$2.

Biata Orientalis.—Price 60c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

Biata Occidentalis.—Price 50c to \$1.

New Rosedale Hybrid Arbor Vitae.—Price \$1.50 to \$5.

Cedrus Deodora.—Price \$1 to \$5.

Juniperus Virginiana.—Red Cedar. This attractive tree presses so many points of merit and is so handsome that we place it in the foremost list of American trees. It grows with vigor and rapidly forming dense pyramidal shaped heads of rare grace and beauty. Price \$1 to \$5.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

Ligustrum Amurensis.—Amoor River Privet. One of the very finest plants for ornamental hedges. It is very attractive and handsome with its long leaves and large, pure white fragrant blossoms, produced in great profusion. Price \$8 to \$15 per 100.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium.—California Privet. A recent introduction that has met with great favor wherever planted. It is a rapid grower, has shining dark green leaves, which it retains until late in the fall. Price \$8 to \$15 per 100.

Citrus Trifoliata.—Hardy Japanese Lemon. Valuable for a defensive hedge as well as for ornament. It is a most rapid grower and forms a thick, heavy hedge in 3 years from planting. The stock can be used for budding sweet oranges, mandarins, etc., as it is very hardy. Price 10c and 20c each; \$4 per 100. Write for prices on large quantities.

SHADE TREES.

Acer Negundo.—Box Elder. Price \$3 each.

Catalpa Speciosa.—This is one of the finest trees for shade and ornament. The leaves are large, heart shaped, beautifully ribbed, never subject to the attacks of insects and all times clean, vigorous and beautiful. Price \$1.50 to \$2 each.

Liriodendron Tulipifera.—Tulip Tree. A magnificent tree of rapid, tall and pyramidal growth. Price \$1.50 to \$2.

Ligustrum Japonicum.—Chinese Privet. Price \$1 to \$5.

Magnolia Grandiflora.—Too well known for description. Price \$1 to \$6 each.

Live Oak.—\$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Pin Oak.—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

White Oak.—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Laurel Oak.—Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Platanus Orientalis.—Sycamore Tree. Price \$1 to \$2 each.



SELECTED NURSERY STOCK



ORANGE TREES.

La. Sweet Washington Naval Sweet Brazilian
Mediterranean Sweet Seville

Varieties of the round orange type—also
Grape Fruit.

	Each.	100
1-year Graft, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 75	\$ 55 00
2-year Graft, 3 to 5 feet.....	1 00	80 00
2-year Graft, 4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	100 00

Prices of larger trees on application.

Satsuma, Mandarin, Tangerine, Kumquat.

Same prices as preceding orange trees.

Penderosa or American Wonder Lemon.

This is the most satisfactory of all citrus fruit for growing in gardens or city yards. It is very prolific, bearing two crops a year of enormous Lemons.

1 year old, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$ 50
1 year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	75
2 years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1 00

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

PEACH TREES.

Angel, Alexander, Bidwell Early, Bidwell Late, Carman, Chinese Cling, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Elberta, Everbearing, Honey, Ooderdonk, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Peen-To, Sneed Triumph, Waldo.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	3 50	25 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 00		

PLUM TREES.

(On Plum and Peach Roots.)

Abundance, Burbank, Excelsior, Kelcy, Green Gage, Wild Goose, Wickson, Red June.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50		
5 to 6 feet.....	75		

WILD CHERRY TREES.

2-3 feet, \$ 50. 2-3 feet, \$ 75. 5-6 feet, \$1 00

JAPAN PERSIMMON, OR KAKI.

On Wild Persimmon Roots.

Dia Dia Mariu, Haheya, Okame, Yedda Ichi, Tane Nashi, Yemon, Tsuru, Hyakume, Triumph.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75		
5 to 6 feet.....	1 00		
6 to 7 feet.....	1 50		

POMEGRANITE.

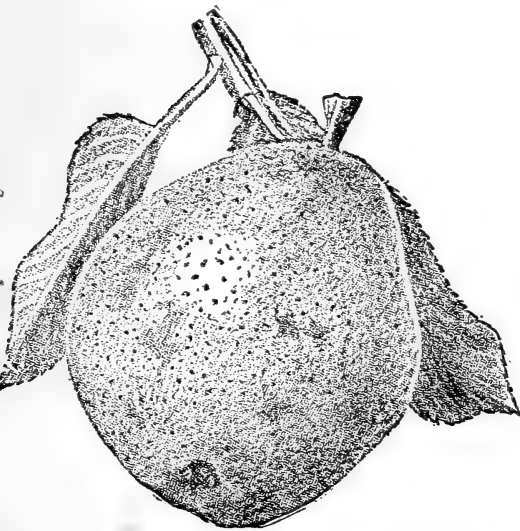
Purple Seeded Spanish Ruby.

	Each.	10.	100.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 5 feet.....	50		
5 to 6 feet.....	1 00		
6 to 7 feet.....	1 50		

PONDEROSA LEMON.

Splendid, strong-growing plant of the citrus family. Not only makes a lovely house plant, but produces large, handsome Lemons which will be the delight of the housekeeper. It produces those splendid fruits year after year, beginning to bear when the plant is two years old. As the plant grows larger, they produce more fruit. On a tree six feet high, ninety Lemons were growing at one time, ranging from the size of a pea to ripe fruit, demonstrating the truly ever-bearing habit of this variety. The fruits grow to a very large size, have remarkably thin skin, and are the juiciest of all Lemons. Excellent for lemonade and other culinary purposes. Thrifty young plants, 50 cents and \$1 each.

PEAR TREES.

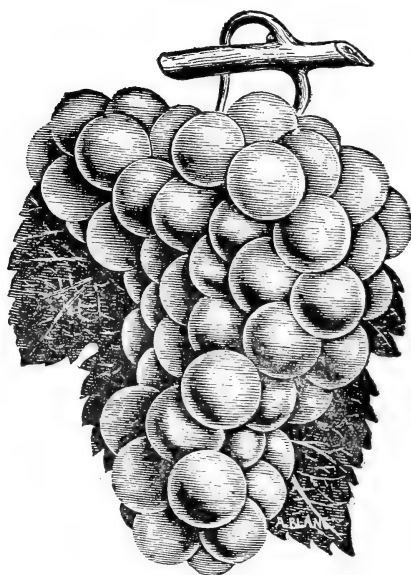


Keiffer, Seckle, Leconte, Magnolia,
Garber, Bartlett.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 40	\$3 00	\$22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	50		
5 to 6 feet.....	75		
7 feet up.....	1 50		

MULBERRY.

	Downing,	Russian Black,	Hicks.
	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, 2 to 3 feet....	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$22 50
1 year, 4 to 5 feet....	50		
2 years, 5 to 6 feet....	75		
Extra size, 6 feet up...	1 50		

GRAPE VINES.

Muskadine Type, Eden, Flowers, James, Scuppernon, Meisch Thomas, Bunch Grapes, Concord, Niagara, Moore's Early Delaware, Herbermont.

	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, small size.....	\$ 25	\$1 50	\$12 50
1 year, medium size...	35		
2 years, extra size.....	50		

JAPAN PLUM.

Mespilus, or Loquat.

	Each.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 60
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50
Quotations on large-size trees on application.	

Guava Trees, Common and Catley.

	Each.
1 to 2 feet.....	\$ 75
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00

FIG TREES.

Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Black Ischia, Celestial, Lemon, Green Ischia, White Adriatic, Magnolia.

	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, medium size, 2/3...	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
1 year, standard size, 3/4 ft.	50		
2 years, extra size, 5/6 ft..	1 00		

PECAN TREES.

Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees.

Columbia, Audubon, Russell, Schley, Van Deman, Centennial, Rome, Crescent, Frotscher Egg Shell, Stuart.

	Each.
1 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 75
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	1 00
3 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	1 50
3 years, 7 to 8 feet.....	2 50

WALNUT TREES.

American or Black Japan, English.

2½ to 3 feet.....	Each \$ 75	3 to 4 feet.....	Each \$1 00
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GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

Prices of Grass and Clover Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market, but purchasers may depend on having them of the best quality at the prices ruling from store the day of shipment, and that we will send as much as the money received will pay for, express or freight to be paid by the purchaser. We will sell 10 pounds at the 20-pound price; 50 pounds at 100-pound rate.

HOW TO GROW GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

First, have the ground well plowed and in as perfect state of cultivation as possible, then run a harrow over the surface, and you are ready to sow. Sow the seed carefully with a broadcast hand-seeder, then harrow and run a good heavy roller over the field, and all is done. We want to lay particular emphasis on rolling the seed in only, as we consider this the only way to cover Grass and Clover Seeds; and, in fact, almost all small seed. A great many farmers sow the seed and then harrow or run a double shovel over the end, and in nine cases out of ten the seed is covered too deep and the seedsman is blamed for sending out poor seed. This style of covering also leaves the surface loose, and, of course, our drying winds and sun keep it dry and the seed will not germinate. It is all right to have the surface loose for growing crops, as this helps to hold the moisture at the roots; but when you want to germinate seed you must have the surface packed solid. This will hold the moisture nearer the surface, and the seed will then germinate. We notice in the advertisements of the implements houses all kinds of plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., but we do not remember ever seeing a good roller advertised, and in our opinion this is one of the most important tools the farmer can have. Take Bermuda Grass, for instance; you will hear a great many people say that it is not reliable, when the trouble is that it is not sown properly. We have tried growing this grass for several years, and have yet to make a failure. Use a light roller to cover this seed, as it is very small. To germinate Bermuda Grass successfully, it requires heat and moisture; therefore, the best time to sow is in March, April or May; also September and October.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Prices on Grass Seeds Subject to Change. 100-pound Prices Are by Freight or Express, at Purchaser's Expense.

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well-drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. It may be planted early in the spring or fall, and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasture. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding, sow before the autumn rains, and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given.

Extra Fine Mixed (Central Park Mixture). We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet. Lb., 45c; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. A thoroughly first-class mixture, made of the best and cleanest grades of those varieties used and best adapted to general lawn purposes. Lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Shady Lawn Mixture. A selection of fine grasses which thrive under the shade of trees or buildings where there is little sun. Lb., 60c.

Mixture for Golf Links. While there are on the market numerous ready-prepared golf

mixtures of more or less value, we have found that the best results are obtained by giving individual attention to each customer and making a special mixture to suit his needs. We have thus overcome the difficulties presented by the great dissimilarity of local conditions of various links and are willing to give you the benefit not only of our experience on some of the best greens in this country, but of expert knowledge of grass seeds as well. Write us a description of your links, telling what the nature of the soil is, how drained, how much it has the sun, whether the winters are long or open, and whether the summers are wet or dry, and we will offer you two or more mixtures especially adapted to the various parts of your grounds. Lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

GRASSES.

We endeavor to supply only the best grades of all Grasses and Clovers. Please bear this in mind when comparing our prices with those of others. There are many grades, and prices are often far apart. We have only one grade—"the best."

Awnless Brome Grass.—(*Bromus Inermis*.) Does well on dry and poor soils; will stand long droughts and produce heavy crops. Lb. 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

Canada Blue Grass.—Useful for growing on hard clay and poor soil, also good for steep places. Qt. 25c., postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.), \$2.00.

Creeping Bent Grass.—A valuable Grass for lawns; does well in moist places. Lb. 35c., postpaid. Bus. (20 lbs.), \$5.00.

Crested Dog's Tail.—Valuable in hard, dry soil; also for pastures and lawns. Lb. 45c., bus. (21 lbs.) \$6.50.

English Rye Grass.—Perennial. A vigorous growing Grass in meadows of moist soil. Valuable for permanent pastures. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c., postpaid. Bus. \$2.50.

Hard Fescue Grass.—Like Sheep's Fescue, a good Grass for sandy soil and under trees; does not grow tall. Thirty pounds per acre. Lb., 30c., postpaid. Bus. (12 lbs.) \$2.25.

Italian Rye Grass.—A rapid grower; does well in all climates; produces large crops. Two bushels per acre. Lb. 25c., postpaid. Bus. (18 lbs.) \$2.00.

Meadow Fescue Grass.—Used in permanent pastures; very productive. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 40c., postpaid. Bus. (22 lbs.) \$5.00.

Orchard Grass.—Fine for pastures, grows well under trees; very early; withstands drought and heat. Two bushels per acre. Qt. 20c., postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.) \$3.00.

Red Top, or Herd Grass.—One of the best permanent Grasses. Makes good pasture; valuable also for hay. Twenty pounds per acre. Fancy, free from chaff. Lb. 35c., postpaid. Bus. (32 lbs.) \$5.00.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.—Valuable for hay and pastures; very hardy. Sow two to three bushels per acre. Lb. 35c., postpaid. Bus. (10 lbs.) \$2.50.

Timothy Grass.—The most popular of all for hay. Planted in all sections. If planted alone 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, less if with other Grasses. Lb. 25c., 3 lbs. 65c., postpaid. Bus. (45 lbs.) \$3.00.

Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*).—No other grass is better known in the South than this variety; it is easily grown from seed and also by sodding. It is splendid for pasturage and is best for making lawns; for this purpose it cannot be excelled, if cut close occasionally; it will grow thick and dense, making a regular carpet. It is superior (for lawns or golf links) to any lawn grass mixture on the market. Sow from March to August, 5 lbs. to the acre. Pound \$1.10, postpaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—One of the best Grasses grown. Does well everywhere. Desirable for lawns. Two bushels per acre. Qt. 25c, postpaid. Bus. (14 lbs.) \$5.00.

Meadow Foxtail Grass.—Resembles Timothy. Good for moist places; matures very early. Usually planted with other Grasses. Three to four pounds per acre. Lb. 40c, postpaid. Bus. (7 lbs.) \$2.00.

CLOVERS.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover.—The hardiest of the Clover family. Very valuable for pasture. Lasts many years. It is very sweet and fragrant. Bees obtain much honey from this Clover. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Mammoth, or Pea Vine Clover.—Grows much larger than the common Red Clover. Very thrifty and prolific. Sow eight to twelve pounds per acre. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.75; bus. (60 lbs.), \$10.50.

Red Clover.—Well known in all sections; planted largely wherever Grass is grown. Sow spring or fall, eight to twelve pounds per acre. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.75; bus. (60 lbs.), \$10.50.

Scarlet, or Crimson Clover.—Used largely as a soil enricher. Sown in the fall and plowed under in spring it is a very valuable

green manure. Plant 15 lbs. per acre. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.35; bus. (60 lbs.), \$10.00.

Burr, or California Clover.—This clover is supposed to come from Chili. It is often mistaken for alfalfa in growth, but is quite distinct in blossom. Burr Clover produces 2 to 3 yellow blossoms in each cluster and lucerne has several blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing and hay. The seeds are produced in burr-like pods and are hard to remove; therefore, they are sown in the burr, half bushel to the acre. Cover the seed lightly and sow in the fall. Quart, 20c; bushel, \$3.00.

Japan (*Lespedeza Striata*).—Very valuable perennial, of low, spreading growth. Withstands excessive drought and flourishes in poorest soils, which are too poor to support other Clovers. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 30c; 20 lbs., \$5; 100 lbs., \$23.50.

White Clover.—Valuable for lawns or for pastures; also very valuable for bees. Sow at rate of 3 lbs. per acre with other Grasses, or 6 lbs. if sown alone. Lb., 45c; 3 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$27.50.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne.—This clover-like plant, growing from two to three feet in height, is especially adapted for dry climates and soils. It strongly resembles clover in habit of growth and feed value, but withstands drought much better. It is a perennial plant

on well-drained soils, so that when once established it will continue to produce large crops five to ten years; sometimes longer; on rich, high land it produces four to five cuttings in a single season. The plant is quite hardy, but does not succeed well on low, wet soils. Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Turkestan Alfalfa.—Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be harder and more productive than the ordinary variety, and also withstands drought much better. Per lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

CRESCENT CITY GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

For Hay and Permanent Pastures for Various Soils.

Prices based on market quotations at the time this Catalogue was published (January 1st). When large quantities are desired, we will quote special prices.

In making these mixtures we have selected varieties that are suitable for sowing together, and they are combined in proper proportions to afford the very best results, both for hay and pasturage. The yield of hay is very largely increased when the proper combination of grasses is used, the aftermath is much better, affording very much better pasturage. In all of our Grass Seed Mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our firm consideration.

Special Directions About Sowing Grass.—Nearly all Grass Seeds are very small, and will not come up or grow satisfactorily unless they are put in properly. And again, most planters will not use sufficient seed to an acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by breaking and thorough harrowing until a smooth bed is made. After sowing the seed, very light covering should be given with brush or harrow that will not cover too deeply. If the weather is likely to be dry, the ground should be pressed over the seed, or rolled so as to bring the seed in close contact with the soil, to hold the moisture until the seed gets a start.

MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE. No. 1.—For Lowland or Second Bottom Land.

4 lbs. Japan Clover.
5 lbs. Hulled Bur Clover.
7 lbs. Paspalum dilatatum.
4 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
6 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass
5 lbs. Red Top Grass.

30 lbs.

No. 2.—For Upland.

3 lbs. Bermuda Grass.
8 lbs. Rescue Grass.
4 lbs. Alsike Clover.
4 lbs. Hulled Bur Clover.
5 lbs. Meadow Fescue Grass.
6 lbs. Hungarian Brome Grass.

30 lbs.

No. 3.—For Bottom Land.

7 lbs. Rye Grass.
4 lbs. White Clover.
7 lbs. Red Top Grass.
5 lbs. Bermuda Grass.
7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass

30 lbs.

MEADOW MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

No. 4.—On Good Land Neither Too Wet Nor Too Dry.

6 lbs. Red Top Grass.
7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass
7 lbs. Orchard Grass.
7 lbs. Rye Grass.
3 lbs. Alsike Clover.

30 lbs.

No. 5.—On Wet Lowland.

10 lbs. Red Top Grass.
7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass
8 lbs. Timothy.
3 lbs. Alsike Clover.
2 lbs. Meadow Fescue.

30 lbs.

PASTURE MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

No. 6.—On Good Land Neither Too Wet Nor Too Dry.

5 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass
5 lbs. Red Top Grass.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
8 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
2 lbs. White Clover.

30 lbs.

No. 7.—On Wet Land.

10 lbs. Red Top Grass.
5 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
8 lbs. Timothy.
2 lbs. Alsike Clover.
30 lbs.

**WRITE
FOR
SPECIAL
PRICES
ON
BUSHEL
LOTS.**

We also highly recommend Red Top and Timothy Grass for moist lowland; Japan Clover for poor as well as rich land.

For prices of above, see description of Grass and Clover on pages 78 and 79. When wanted in large quantities, write for prices.

PEANUTS.

White Mammoth Peanuts.—This is the largest Peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for



Spanish Peanuts.

small pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest Peanut known. Sold in quart packages only, 60c.

Spanish Peanuts.—Can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems when harvested make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A good feed for fattening hogs. Price, per pound, by mail, prepaid, 25c; per peck, 75c; per bushel, \$2.00.

Have also the White Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kind. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges like sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 20c per pound. Price of Red Tennessee is 20c per pound, by mail, postpaid.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

Clay.—A favorite variety in many sections. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Black Pea, but is later in maturing. Suitable for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Quart, 20c, postpaid; pk., 60c.

Large Black-Eye.—They make a profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in market during the winter, at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil as the Black and Wonderful. Quart, 40c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00.

Mixed.—When sowing for pasture or fertilizer we recommend a mixture of varieties. They are usually cheaper, besides if the season does not suit some varieties, others will do well, thus insuring a good growth. Quart, 30c, postpaid; pk., 60c.

Whip-Poor-Will.—A favorite early bunch-growing variety of brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. Price, quarts 30c, postpaid; pk., 60c.

Velvet Bean.—This bean originated in Florida a few years ago, and has become very popular with the farmers and planters in the South. It makes a splendid forage for stock and makes a splendid fertilizer, if turned under like cow peas. The vine is most rampant in growth, branching freely and growing quickly to a great length; they are thickly clothed with large green leaves. Planted to enrich the soil, they should be allowed to die down, as it is impossible to plow under the dense network of strong vines while in the growing state. Half bushel will sow an acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

CHUFAS (Earth Almonds).

Chufas (Earth Almonds).—A species of ground-nut, forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. They are easily harvested, and furnish one of the most valuable fattening feeds for hogs and poultry. Plant in April and May in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping the roots 4 inches apart. Give shallow cultivation. The tubers mature in September and can remain in the ground until needed. One peck will plant one acre. Chufas are one of the best fattening feeds we know of and farmers are more and more realizing their value. The tops, if properly cured, furnish an excellent hay which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., \$1.40; bus., \$5.

ARTICHOKE.

Artichoke.—White French, or Jerusalem. Produces enormous quantities of tubers, which furnish a highly nutritious and fattening feed for hogs. They grow in almost any soil, the richer the soil the larger the crops. Plant the same as Irish potatoes, cutting the tubers in pieces, one eye to each piece. Drop the pieces 15 to 20 inches apart in rows 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering with about 2 inches of soil. They may be planted from January until April. Four bushels will plant one acre. Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., 60c; bus., \$2.00.

SOJA BEAN, OR GERMAN COFFEE BERRY.

One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford most nutritious forage. Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half

bushel to the acre, or plant in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 10c; pk., \$1; bus., \$3.75.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED OR FLORIDA CLOVER.

A crop of immense value for restoring fertility to worn-out or depleted soils. On sandy lands of the Southern States it is probably the most valuable forage plant which can be sown, besides being of immense benefit to the soil. Its growth is immense, sometimes attaining a height of seven feet; is densely covered with leaves, yields both hay and pasturage abundantly, and is of high nutritive value, many farmers estimating its feeding value equal to clover. Sow any time after frost and as late as the middle of June, if in drills, three feet apart, three to four pounds per acre, or, broadcast, ten to twelve pounds per acre, covering one of two inches. If cut when two feet high, either for hay or green food, it will branch out from the roots, producing successive crops. Can be easily eradicated, and is in no sense a pest. Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs. and over at 30c per lb.

FARM SEEDS AND FORAGE CROPS

Prices of Farm and Field Seed Subject to Change Without Notice.

Early Amber Sorghum.—Highly prized as a fodder plant. In its green state or cured into fodder it equals any other grown crop. Plant from April to July, in three-foot rows, lightly drilled, or may be sown broadcast, 25 pounds required to sow one acre. Bushel, \$2.00.

Early Orange Sorghum.—A well-known variety. From eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Bushel, \$2.00.

earlier than the white. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. Per pound, 10c; \$2.00 bushel.

White Kaffir Corn.—Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight upright growth with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. When finely ground, makes an edible flour for the human. Per pound, 10c; bushel, \$2.00.

FLAX.

When grown for seed sow one bushel per acre; if fibre is wanted, sow at the rate of two or three bushels. The soil should be well cultivated. Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.

WHEAT.

Blue Stem.—Smooth head. Has a blue stem, and is the general favorite in Georgia and Carolina. Our patrons seem to like it best of all. Get prices.

Early Red Wonder.—Smooth head. Early, good on thin land. Grains golden yellow; hardy, stand winter freezing well. Very satisfactory in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Get prices.

Kentucky Fultz.—Smooth head. Winter wheat of an old well-known variety and popular. Yields 28 to 38 bushels. Liked by millers as it makes an excellent quality of flour. Per bushel, \$2.00.

Fulcaster.—This wheat is bearded and is an old, much-liked type. Get prices.



Kaffir Corn.

Red Kaffir Corn.—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.—This millet should be planted in rows like sorghum. It is very valuable for feeding green to cows and horses. It stools out largely from the ground, and makes a great mass of foliage. It grows very fast, and can be cut several times; will keep on growing until frost. Price, 20c per lb. Write for prices in quantity.

Dwarf Essex Rape.—A very popular forage plant on account of its rapid growth, becoming available in ten weeks after sowing, and will produce 20 to 30 tons of green stuff per acre. Sow 5 pounds broadcast per acre, in spring and fall. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

German or Golden Millet.—Medium early 3 to 5 feet high. When properly grown and handled makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Sow in drills or broadcast from April to July, 25 pounds required to sow an acre. Bushel, \$2.00.

Hairy Vetch.—One of the best forage plants and none better adapted to the South. Can be grown alone or mixed with oats. Makes very nutritious feed for all kinds of stock. I advise one peck of vetches and two bushels seed oats sown to the acre, in the fall. Lb., 10c; pk., \$1.50.

Teosinte.—Nothing equals it for an enormous yield of valuable food. Plant in spring when ground has become warm, in rows 3 to 4 feet wide, cultivate same as corn. Two pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb., 80c.



Japanese Buckwheat.

Buckwheat, Japanese.—The yield of this new variety is largely in excess of the old one. Sow broadcast in spring, about two pecks to the acre. Lb., 10c; pk., 60c.

Southern Seed Rye.—Good for forage and pasture during winter and spring. Sow during fall. One and one-half bushels seed required to sow an acre. Bushel, \$1.50.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.—The giant of all sunflowers, growing to double the size of and producing twice as much seed as the common sunflower. It is highly recommended for poultry, the best egg-producing food known. Sow five pounds to the acre. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Milo Maize.—Will make a crop where corn would fail. Stalks reach eight to ten feet in height and yield a large amount of fodder. Produce large, heavy heads of grain. Plant in three-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row, and cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. Postpaid, lb., 20c; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen.—Grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. It will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush. Lb., 15c; postpaid; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Burt Oats.—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter-killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. Bushel, \$1.50.

Texas Seed Oats.—The best variety for the South. Sow in the fall. Two bushels seed required to sow one acre. Bushel, \$1.00.

Appler Oats.—The finest oat, according to the Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof and a week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. About 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than Nat. R. P. Oats. One-third larger than Western R. P. Oats and with far less beard and waste. Bushel, \$1.50.

BARLEY.

White Hulless.—A very vigorous grower and heavy. May be sown after all other grain, and will mature before wheat or oats. Stiff, strong straw carries well-filled heads with plump, hulless kernels. Berries are of oval shape, plump, white and handsome. Not malting, but for fattening hogs it has no superior. Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid; by freight, pk., 75c; bus. (48 lbs.), \$2.75.

NOTICE.

Prices on All Farm Seeds Subject to Change Without Notice.

The safest way, if you require considerable amounts of Farm Seeds, will be to send us a list of your actual requirements, and we will be pleased to quote lowest market prices by return mail.

Beardless.—The earliest Barley in cultivation. Grows about as high as common Barley, but has stiffer straw, which enables it to stand up well. Yields immensely. On good soil it has produced 80 bus. per acre. Excellent for both malting and feeding hogs. Pk., 50c; bus., \$1.50.

Texas Seed Ribbon Cane.—A very strong and tall-growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. The strong, leafy stalks make, also, excellent forage. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, eight to ten pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

IMPROVED COTTON SEED.

The importance of planting seed that will produce an increased yield, largely exceeding cost, is too apparent for comment, and in no other seed have the improvements been greater than in cotton. Growers should use the most improved and prolific varieties. Our stocks come from the most reliable sources, and we commend them to our customers. We sell all varieties listed at uniform price of 1 pound, 20 cents; 6 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Special price for ten bushels or more.

King's Improved.—Is extremely early, will mature fully in 100 days from planting. Wonderfully prolific. Has made among the largest yields reported at Experiment Station, and Mr. King made as high as three bales per acre in North Carolina. Long limbs, short joints; plant comparatively light; very small, greenish-gray seed; yields 35 to 40 per cent lint. Particularly adapted to northern section of the cotton belt, also to very early and very late planting in the southern sections.

Peterkin.—Popular in all sections and fully merits its popularity. It is a hardy, vigorous plant, standing drouth better than others. Stalky, good length of limb, open grower; characterized by very small, black and brown seed, yielding 40 per cent lint. Opens wide in boll, but not easily blown out by winds. Among the most productive varieties.

Mebane's Early Triumph Big Boll Cotton (Short Staple).—For Boll Weevil Lands. Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact, an immense boll, 46 bolls making 1 pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds, showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil.

Russel's Big Boll Prolific.—A type of most remarkable peculiarities; wonderful vigor, hardness and vitality; remaining green and growing through all vicissitudes of weather until stopped by cold. Does not languish, rust and blight like the less vigorous kinds. Plant is of beautiful pyramidal form, with long limbs at bottom, shortening towards the top, and thickly studded with very large five-lock bolls, that are a tempting luxury to the most indolent cotton picker. The tough foliage and calyx, or boll-cup, remaining green,

do not crumble and trash the open cotton as in other varieties, thus insuring always a high grade of lint. Grows and fruits throughout the season, opening gradually, thus further insuring the best possible grades. The large, tough bolls open perfectly, promoting the easiest, most rapid picking. Its luxuriant, upright growth also affords great advantage in picking, and a large return of organic matter to the land when turned under with suitable implements. Large seed, of green and greenish bronze color. Stands first in point of yield at experiment stations.

SHALLOTS.

1 Quart to 20 Feet of Drill, 6 to 8 Bushels to An Acre.

A small sized Onion which grows in clumps. They are generally grown in the South, where they are put up in bunches, packed in barrels, and shipped to the Northern markets all winter in large quantities, and used in their green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during the winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place. Quart, 30c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50.

New White Potato Sets.—Of pure silvery white color, producing 20 bulbs in a cluster from a single bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching green; can be ripened for use as pickling Onions; for this latter purpose can be more economically grown than from seed. Keep for a year. The most important quality is earliness, being ready for market several weeks ahead of the rest. Quart, 30c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00.

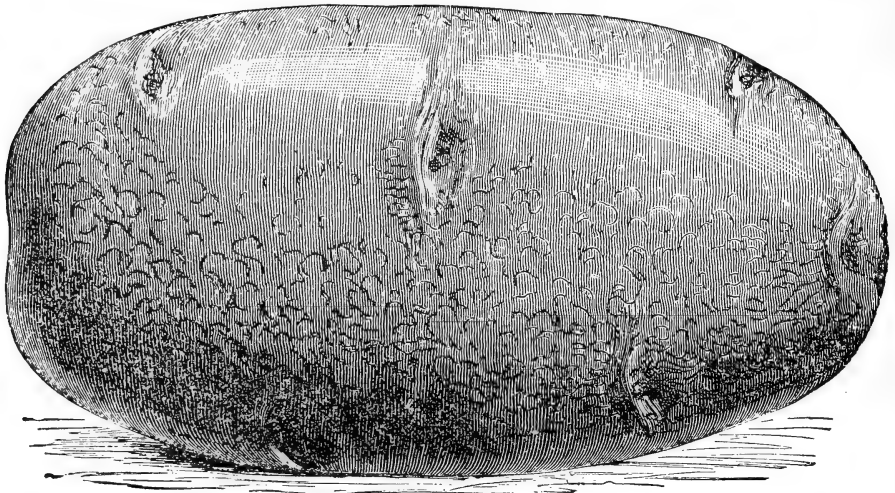
SEED POTATOES The CHOICEST of all Northern Crown Stock

SPRING PLANTING: After the ground has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, lay off the rows two and one-half feet apart, making a slight furrow, into which drop the pieces of potatoes every ten inches apart; cover with the hoe or turning plow. Just before the potatoes come up, run a light harrow over the ground to break the crust and also to kill young weeds or grass. After the potato plants are about six inches high, commence to cultivate with the horse cultivator, followed by the hoe. Two or three cultivations during the growing season are generally sufficient to secure a good crop. Do not cul-

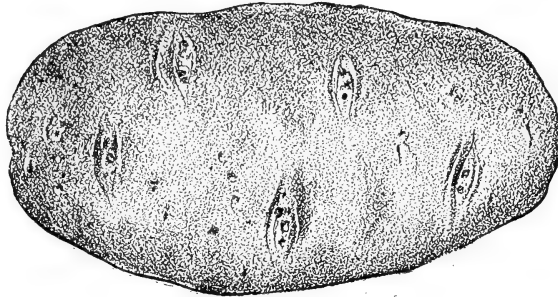
tivate too late; after the young potatoes are about one-third or one-half grown all cultivation must stop.

FALL PLANTING: Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole potato, using the small potatoes with from 2 to 3 eyes.

In season will carry a full line of Seed Potatoes from the seed-growing sections. Truckers who will write us for prices will kindly state quantities desired. We will make especially low figures on car lots delivered at your station.



White Star.



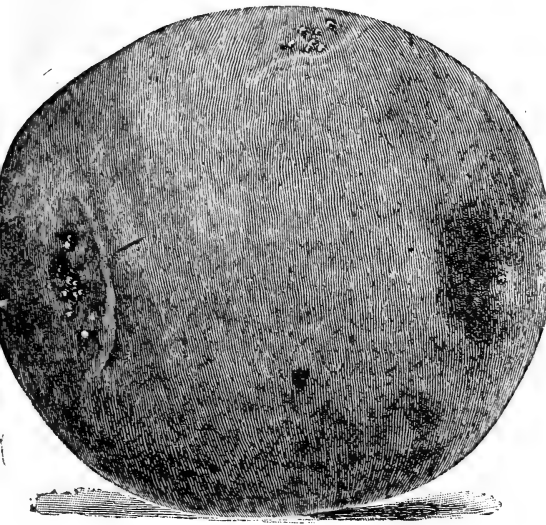
Early Rose Potato.

Triumph.—A very early pink skinned variety, largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior quality and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It

is one to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular market varieties. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Early Rose.—A leading variety for earliness and productiveness. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Write for Special Price on Potatoes in Sacks Weighing 150 Lbs.

**Triumph Potato.**

Burbank.—Among the late varieties this is more largely grown than any other. It is of good size, fine form and an excellent yielder. Flesh white, very mealy and of fine flavor. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Early Ohio.—Is a week earlier than the Early Rose, its parent. It requires a rich, moist soil. Color, light scarlet; shape, round, oblong; quality, dry and mealy. It is a splendid cropper, and the standard early sort of the North and West, while on our trial ground last year it was the earliest of thirteen sorts tested. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

White Star.—A splendid and productive variety for market and table use; it is medium early, tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; also a good keeper. Although only planted here the past six years to any extent, it has become the market gardener's favorite. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

Peerless.—One of the most popular second, early or late varieties in cultivation. Its great beauty, superior quality and enormous productiveness have made it a great favorite. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

Sweet Potatoes

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

The Dooley Yam.—Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently, when baked, the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without a doubt the best potato for family use. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Southern Queen.—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins or very few; it is earlier. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Pumpkin Yam.—This potato is similar in shape and appearance to the Spanish Yam, but the flesh is red or buff color and has somewhat the appearance of pumpkin. It is very fine when cooked or baked; very prolific; on the market it is always in demand. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Shanghai, or California Yam.—This is the earliest variety we have; frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vein. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

ONION SETS, OR BUTTONS.



	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Red or Yellow Onion Sets....	25	60	2 25
White Onion Sets	25	75	2 50
Creole Onion Sets	25	1 00	3 00

POULTRY AND STOCK SUPPLIES

**ON TOP WITH
THE BEST!**



Lee's Egg-Maker. Supplies materials needed by all fowls—materials which they obtain naturally from the soil, shrubs, insects, etc., on unlimited range, and which you must supply to both fowls and chicks in the domesticated state if they are to do well. It will make hens lay, chicks grow, and keep them all in a healthy, vigorous condition. The cost of feeding it is very small, about one cent per feed for 50 fowls. It is equally good for calves and pigs. 2½-lb. pkg., 25c.

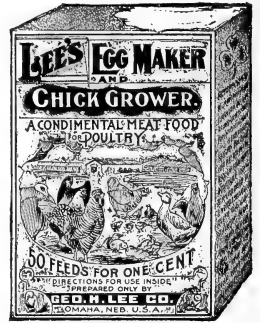
Conkey's Gape Cure.—The best cure for gapes. 50c per box.

Conkey's Roup Cure.—Has been on the market for several years, and has been used by our customers with very satisfactory results. Small-size package, postpaid, 50c; large-size package, postpaid, \$1.00.

Lee's Germozone.—Originally designed and extensively used as a household remedy for diseases of the skin and mucous membrane, has given most wonderful results in the treatment of poultry diseases of the same nature. Roup, canker, swelled head, colds, cholera, bowel complaint, etc., are all inflammations

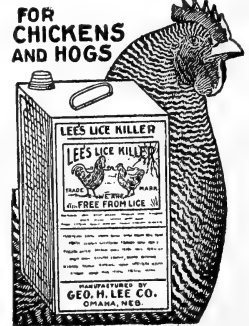
of the mucous membrane, and yield readily to treatment with Germozone. Prepared in two forms—liquid and tablet. Each is equally good in every way. Large 2-oz. bottle, 50c; package of tablets, 50c. Tablet form mailed postpaid for 50c.

Lee's Insect Powder.—The best and least expensive Insect Powder in the world. Handy to use for poultry, stock and pet animals. Sure death to insects. 1¼-lb. package, 25c.

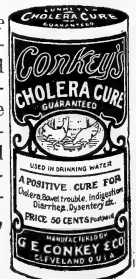
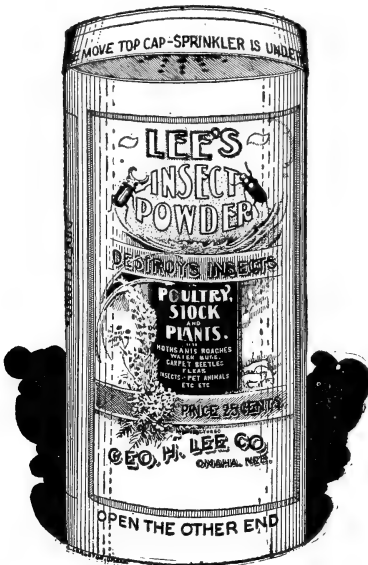


Lee's Lice Killer.—Kills all body-lice and mites on poultry and hogs by simply painting, sprinkling or spraying it on roots and rubbing-posts or bedding. Apply it in a few minutes in afternoon or early evening, and it works while they sleep. Must not be applied direct on the bodies of fowls or animals. Qt. can, 35c; ½-gal. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.00; 5-gal. can, \$4.00.

**FOR
CHICKENS
AND HOGS**

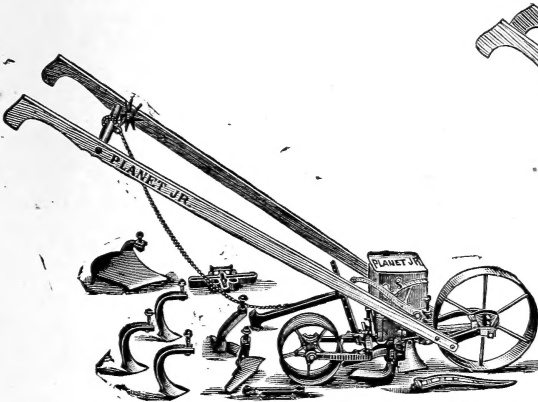


Conkey's Cholera Cure.—Is a positive cure for bowel trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc., in fowls, both young and old. Not only does it overcome these troubles, but it tones up the system at the same time and puts your flock in excellent condition. It is simply put in drinking water and fowls take their own medicine. Given occasionally it prevents these difficulties. Remember, we guarantee it to you. 50c per box, postpaid.

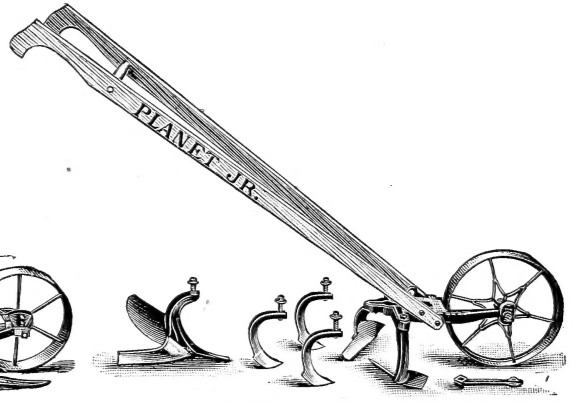


The Planet Jr. Garden Tools

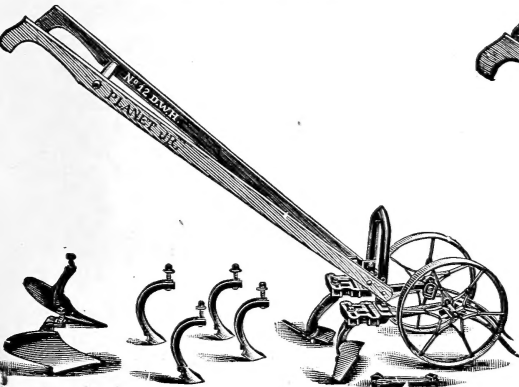
Space will not permit our showing and describing all the Planet, Jr., Tools, but we will send a fully-illustrated Catalogue free to all who desire it and will ask for it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered.



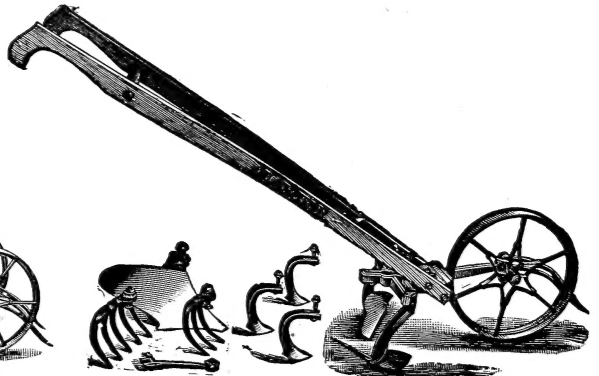
PLANET JR. No. 4, \$11.00.



PLANET JR. No. 17, \$5.00.



PLANET JR. No. 12, \$7.00.



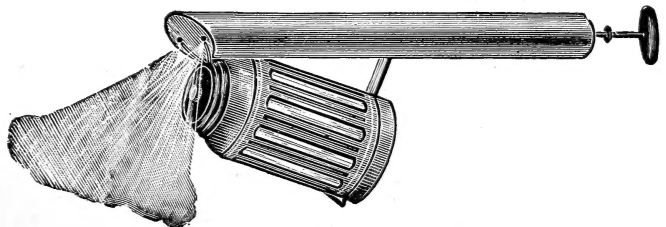
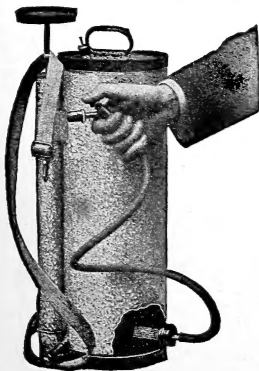
PLANET, JR. No. 16, \$5.85.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

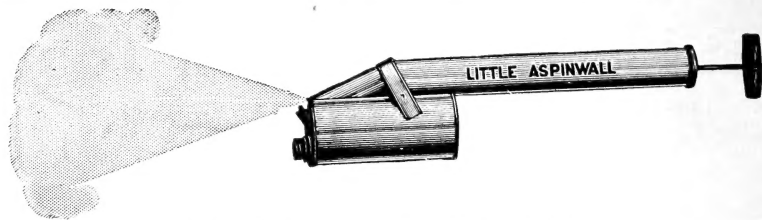
FOR APPLYING INSECTICIDES, WET OR DRY

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 1, \$4.00.

A Practical Machine for Spraying Potatoes, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Vineyards, Greenhouses, Poultry Houses, Etc. Also Excellent for Use with Whitewash, Disinfectants, etc.



"Lightning" Encased—Glass Sprayer; will not corrode or rust.....\$1.00



LITTLE ASPINWALL SPRAY PUMP.

These little Sprayers have met with a large sale since their introduction. They are very popular, and are sure to give the best satisfaction wherever used. Price, 50c each.

THE "LOWELL" BLOW POWDER SPRAYER.

Is made to meet the demand from those preferring dry powder to liquid solutions, and is so constructed with its double screen arrangement that it is absolutely impossible for the machine to clog. It is fitted with a ball valve which is positive in its action, preventing any powder being drawn back into the pump—thus insuring at all times a perfect working machine. Adapted to Paris Green, Bug Finish, Slug Shot, Lice Powder and all dry powder disinfectants and poisons. The powder can holds one quart and has a 2-inch screw cap opening in back for filling. Finely finished with aluminum finish. 75 cts. each.

THE "LOWELL FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

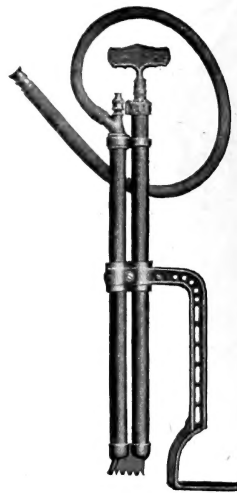
Acknowledged King of Sprayers for the farmer, fruit-grower, stockman, florist and user of general liquid disinfectants and poisons.

Made of galvanized steel. Pump, automatic valve and valve fittings, filler plug and collar of brass. Each machine is tested to 60 pounds pressure and made to withstand three times the test.

One pumping will expel the entire contents of tank and is sufficient to spray 2,000 plants. Spraying nozzle may be reversed to spray under side of bushel and plants.

An Adjustable Shoulder Strap and Tree Attachment with suitable couplings for tree spraying is furnished with each machine. The Vine Attachment, consisting of a brass tube curved at proper angle, with fittings for spraying under the leaves of low plants and running vines, will be furnished at 50 cts. extra. Capacity, three gallons. Aluminum finish. Write for description circulars. Price, \$6 each.

LITTLE GIANT BUCKET PUMP.



Little Giant Pump.

The best hand pump made; working parts solid brass; throws continuous stream, either solid or as a mist. Being light, it is easily carried around in a bucket, making it just the thing for spraying low bushes, trees, etc.; can also be used for whitewashing. Price, \$3.50.

THE FAULTLESS SPRAYER.

Considered the best constructed sprayer on the market. For durability and strength it is unequaled. Throws a spray as fine as mist. For spraying Napcreol, Noxicide, Anti-Fly Pest and all liquid lice-killers. Great advantage is derived from these sprayers in exterminating lice in poultry houses. They are used extensively on horses, cattle and swine, and for spraying clothes, carpets, cigar wrappers, etc.; in fact, wherever a sprayer is needed. They are light, strong, compact and well made. No. 1, all tin, 50 cts.; No. 3, brass can, tin tube, \$1.

FARMOGERM—HIGH-BRED NITROGEN FIXING BACTERIA.

All the Nitrates You Need for \$2.00 Per Acre. Reduce Your Fertilizer Bill 75 Per Cent.

The users of Farmogerm High-Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria on the seeds of Peas, Beans, Clovers, Alfalfa and all other legumes means an earlier and bigger crop, and a large amount of Nitrates added to the soil to benefit future crops of other kinds.

I take pleasure in advising you that I am an enthusiastic convert to Farmogerm, and that the results from its use were all that the most exacting could ask for. I planted 400 acres in all to alfalfa. All of the seed was treated with Farmogerm.

HEYWARD LEAVITT,
Scottsbluff, Neb.

The reports from numerous farmers show from fifty to one hundred per cent. increase in yield of inoculated seeds compared with untreated seeds.

WILLIAM HANNA THOMPSON, M. D., LL. D.,
In Everybody's Magazine for August.

Indorsed by the following Agriculturists, Farmers and Dairymen:—L. B. Judson, N. Y. Col. of Agri.; Maurice Mulvania, Univ. of Tenn.; Geo. W. Carver, Tuskegee Inst.; Prof. G. I. Lipman, N. J. Agri. Exp. Sta.; G. E. Sevey, Editor N. E. Homestead; J. N. Harper, S. C. Agri. Exp. Sta.; E. B. Fred; Dr. Geo. T. Powell, Pres. Agri. Exp. Asso.; Borden's Condensed Milk Co.; Fairfield Dairy Co.; Seven Gates Farm; Alva Agee, Pa. State College.

Prepared for Clovers, Alfalfa, Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Canadian Field Peas, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, and all other legumes.

In acre sizes, \$2.00 per acre. In garden sizes, 50c each.

In ordering, state what legumes you wish to plant. Write for 32-page booklet on Farmogerm.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL
AND INEXPENSIVE INSECTICIDE.

SURE	KILLS	REVIVES
TO	Sulpho- Tobacco Soap	PLANT
KILL	INSECTS	LIFE

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage-, squash- and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

3-oz. Cake makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution. 10 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.

8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution. 20 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cents.

10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution. By Express, \$3.00.

Arsenate of Lead—Popular remedy for use against all eating insects that attack foliage and fruit trees. Will not wash off nor in any way burn the foliage. Use two or three pounds to fifty gallons water. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.



Lime-Sulphur.—The best remedy for San Jose scale. One gallon makes ten. Also one of the best summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. When used in summer, dilute with 20 to 30 parts of water. Per qt. can, 40c; 1 gal. \$1.00; 5-gal. can, \$4.50.

Slug Shot, Hammond's.—Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. Price, 1-lb. carton, 15c; 5 lbs., 30c.

Paris Green.—A poisonous insecticide in powdered form, for insects which chew. When applied as a powder, use one part Paris Green to 100 parts plaster or flour. As a liquid, one pound Paris Green in 150 to 300 gallons water. If used on fruit trees, add one pound quicklime. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 18c; 1 lb., 30c.

Thrip Juice.—For mealy bugs, scale, thrip, codling moth, canker worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc. Per pint, 65c.

Tobacco Powder.—Cheaper than snuff, and quite as effectual. A sure remedy for Green Fly. 1 lb., 10c; 5-lb. package, 40c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Fish Oil Soap.—(Commonly known as Whale Oil Soap.) An excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark; also used for smearing on trees to prevent worms crawling up. Per lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 50c.

FERTILIZERS.

Cotton Seed Meal.—A good fertilizer for all crops. Lb., 15c, postpaid. For 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Pure Bone Flour.—For top-dressing lawns, house-plants, etc. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1; 50 lbs., \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.50. If sent by mail, add 10c per lb.

Nitrate of Soda.—A fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops fully two weeks. Fine for lawns. By express or freight, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Coarse Bone.—Slow but permanent in action, indispensable in preparation of grapevine borders or for fruit trees or bushes. 5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 200-lb. sack, \$4.00; per ton, \$35.00.



Makes Flowers Flourish

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be *nourishing*, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is

Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c.; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere. With each package we send FREE the book, "How to Make the Window Garden a Success."

The Bollwinkle Seed Company, Ltd.

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PROVEN QUALITY



NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA